

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 53

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## NEW PROPOSAL MADE TO HALT CRUISER PLANS

Senate, Asked to Hold Up  
Navy Increase in Case  
of Arms Parley

## HOPE FOR AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND SEEN

At Same Time President Makes  
It Known He Has Building  
Budget Ready to Submit

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal that the cruiser construction program should be suspended in event of an agreement for an arms limitation conference being reached with Great Britain, was placed before the Senate Jan. 29 simultaneously with word that President Coolidge planned to send a budget recommendation to Congress for immediate building operations upon passage of a bill satisfactory to the Administration.

Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, offered an amendment to the pending bill for 12 new cruisers and an aircraft carrier, under which construction work would stop automatically by an accord between the United States and Great Britain. At the same time it was disclosed that President Coolidge, who opposes a clause in the measure which would stipulate that the ships must be constructed within a fixed time, was anxious that it be understood that the Government proposes to construct the cruisers because they need.

While Mr. Coolidge has been consistently in favor of limitation of naval armaments, he sees no relationship between the two building programs, as he believes that should a further limitation agreement be reached, it likely would include the present program.

It was pointed out on Mr. Coolidge's behalf that the Navy at present has 22 old cruisers, which, while suitable for some naval needs are outclassed as combat units by modern construction. It is necessary, Mr. Coolidge believes, to build for replacement purposes.

The only action which the Government is taking at present with relation to future disarmament conferences is to prepare certain persons to attend them preparatory conference to be held in April at Geneva under the League of Nations. This is being done so that if the next Administration wishes to send someone, representatives will be available.

President Coolidge has no information as to the attitude of the next Administration toward an international conference to settle the rights of neutrals at sea in time of war. He believes this is a subject that could be studied with profit and on which such a conference might make useful recommendations. He is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Italian Press Urge New Pact With Jugoslavia

Expiry of Friendship Treaty  
Held Not to Indicate  
Change in Relations

ROME—Only a few Fascist newspapers comment on the official announcement made on Jan. 29 that the Italo-Jugoslav pact of friendship, concluded in 1924, had expired. Fresh negotiations for a new treaty were opened a few weeks ago between Rome and Belgrade, but the drastic crisis in Jugoslavia, culminating in King Alexander's coup d'état, temporarily suspended these negotiations, and the two governments, finding it useless to renew their treaty, have agreed to let all its value, decided to let it lapse.

No undue importance should be given to the expiration of this pact of friendship, which does not mean that the relations between Italy and Jugoslavia have again taken a bad turn. Indeed it is emphasized here that these relations are not affected by the lapse of the treaty of friendship, and it is even admitted that the relations between the neighboring countries have considerably improved recently.

Both governments, writes the Giornale D'Italia, are animated with a sincere desire to maintain peace, but relations, this desire counts more than diplomatic treaties. The Messaggero considers that in the same way that the existence of the treaty of friendship has not prevented periodical tension between Rome and Belgrade, the nonexistence of this pact will not materially change the situation between them.

Hope, however, is expressed that a new treaty may soon be concluded—a treaty which should deal with all questions directly touching the interests of both countries, and thus serve as a real basis for friendly relations in future.

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## British Liberals Forsake Labor; Swing Toward Conservatives

Samuel Speech Shows New  
Alignment of Parties in  
British Politics

*Stalwart Liberal*



SIR HERBERT SAMUEL

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The possibility of an entirely new orientation among the British political parties is indicated in an authoritative statement by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Liberal Party organization. "We shall appeal to the country to give us sufficient support to enable a Liberal Government to be formed. If, however, the country should not do so; if no party should be in a majority, then, in our view, the leaders of all parties should consult as to the best advice that should be given to the King in such circumstances. But we have made it clear that, in any eventuality the Liberal Party would not again lend support to the installation and maintenance in office of a Socialist Government. Whatever solutions are found, it must be other than that."

The statement has surprised Labor and Conservative circles alike. Hitchcock, both these competing organizations have understood that in the quite probable event the Liberals holding the balance of power between Conservatives and Labor, then the outcome would be some combination on the Left to carry on the Government. The stock-in-trade for Conservative election speakers has thus been that to vote for the Liberals is to make for restoration of the situation which occurred in 1924, when a minority Socialist Government was put into office.

The Daily Herald (Labor organ) says: "Sir Herbert Samuel's statement is the first open admission by the Liberal chiefs they have no chance whatever of forming a government of their own. Having publicly admitted that fact, which they must have recognized privately long

## CENTRAL AGENCY PROPOSED FOR COMMUNICATION

Hoover Reorganization Plan  
Holds Possibility of New  
Department

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MIAMI, Fla.—President-elect Hoover, for a complete reorganization of the governmental structure includes the possibility of establishing several new departments, agencies of the type of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these would, it was stated, deal with the problem of communications.

Friends of Mr. Hoover assert that he has long viewed with favor the idea of a separate governmental organization devoted entirely to the regulation and supervision of the communications industry of the country as the Interstate Commerce Commission controls the railroads. At present there is no such central source of authority for the various elements of the communications business, telephone, telegraph, cables and radio.

**Mutual Benefits Foreseen**

The expansion and growth of these avenues, the invention of television and the subsequent constant increasing clash of interests, both in the domestic and world field, make it imperative, it is asserted, that a fountain head of control and direction be established; first, for the public's protection against monopoly and inadequate service, and secondly in the interest of the industry itself so that its technical and commercial development and expansion may advance on a sound and legitimate basis.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, also views such a focusing of responsibility as conducive to increased efficiency and economy in governmental administration. It would draw away from overlapping activities by departments and commissions, as is now so extensively the case, thereby cutting costs of administration and at the same time develop an organization that would serve as a directing force in regulatory rates and other matters.

Although he made no specific reference to the communications prob-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## The United States Cabinet

is to be dis-  
cussed in  
three authori-  
tative articles;  
the first—en-  
titled "Its  
Evolution"—  
will appear

Tomorrow  
on the  
Editorial Page

## CONTEST OPENS FOR AIRWAYS TO LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Firm Under-  
bid for New Line Based  
on Texas and Mexico

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—What appears to be a struggle between two great groups for supremacy in developing airway links between the United States and Latin America has been disclosed here.

The first indication of the forthcoming contest came when Air Transportation, Inc., Minneapolis, underbid Pan-American Airways for the new Brownsville (Tex.)—Central American air mail route.

The bid for Air Transportation, Inc., was proffered to the Postoffice Department by L. H. Piper, Minneapolis, vice-president. He is president of Universal Aviation Inc., which recently gathered under its wing the Fokker plane manufacturing plants and the Universal Passenger Lines operating between Chicago, Cleveland, St. Paul—Minneapolis and Fargo, N. D., and Western Air Express, operating on the Pacific coast, and Robert Aircraft Corporation, which operates the Chicago-St. Louis air mail route.

ago, they had to decide whether to seek the admittance of a Conservative or a Socialist Cabinet; and Sir Herbert Samuel's speech shows they think a coalition with the Conservatives offers them the best chance of office."

The Daily Telegraph gives the Conservative view of the statement. It says: "The plain meaning of this statement is that, whatever happens at the election, the Liberals will not—if they hold the balance—put in another Labor Government as they did in 1924." It concludes that, while Mr. Lloyd George has been "dressing his ranks by the Left," his chief of staff has now begun "dressing them by the Right."

Universal aviation is closely allied with the New York Central through an exchange of passengers at Cleveland.

Mr. Piper's bid was 98.75 cents per mile, while the Pan-American Company's bid was \$2 a mile.

The significance of the contest for the new mail route is indicated by the fact that it will replace the line now operated by the Mexican Government between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo, Mex., on the Texas border, and will connect at Brownsville with the air-mail network in the United States.

Most important is the fact the most successful contractor in the competition for this new route will have the nucleus for an air-mail route which can be extended to the Canal Zone.

Under the terms of the proposal the Postmaster-General is given authority to extend the route via Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Tuita Corriente to "one or more of the countries of Central America," with stops at points acceptable to the governments of these countries.

**Panama Extension Possible**

This gives the Postmaster-General authority to extend the route via Cristobal, Panama, where it would connect with the two Caribbean routes of Pan-American Airways, one of which is now operating as far as Santo Domingo and the other of which is to be inaugurated Feb. 4 by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from Miami, to Havana and Cristobal.

Pan-American Airways has undertaken a route down the west coast of South America and then over the Andes to Buenos Aires. The new Mexico-Central America route would have dovetailed splendidly with its present and projected routes, but it was indicated at the Post Office Department that in view of the proposals of the contract would probably not go to the Pan-American company.

Other nationally known low bidders were Walter T. Varney, who has operated the Salt Lake City-Pasco, Washington route, and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, which builds most of the nation's military training planes, and is embarking on a program of developing giant flying boats.

Meanwhile a third claimant to the throne is reported to have arisen at Jalalabad, in All Ahmed Khan, who was Amanullah's emissary to the insurgent Shinwari tribesmen but is understood, in the absence of effective central authority, to have now set up himself.

The tribes are so divided at present, however, that much importance is not attached here to this development, since Habibullah's rule just now extends little beyond Kabul itself. Amanullah's influence is confined to tribesmen around Kunduz.

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## SENATE'S POWER TO INVESTIGATE IS SCRUTINIZED

Republican Club Speakers Admit Right, but Differ on Method and Scope

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK— Senatorial investigations—their scope, justification and usefulness—were discussed by speakers at the fourth luncheon-meeting of the National Republican Club here yesterday. The speakers were: Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York; Charles S. Thomas, former Republican Senator from Colorado; Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Frederic R. Conder of the New York State Bar Association.

The speakers conceded the inherent right of the United States Senate to initiate investigations, but expressed divergent views as to the methods used and the extent to which they should be carried.

Mr. Fish declared that, although the Senate is not an inquisitorial body, it is essential that it should have the right to investigate any alleged wrongdoing on the part of its appointees and to weed out dishonesty in public service.

Mr. Thomas declared that the right of investigation is inherent in every legislative assembly and is "indispensable to the efficient and intelligent exercise of the legislative authority."

"This power to investigate, although far-reaching, has its limitations," he declared. "Within them the wisdom or discretion of the legislative body and the force of a healthy public opinion are its only controlling factors; beyond them, it

is subject to the application of judicial restraint."

Mr. Conder warned against the encroachment of legislative authority and declared that the Government of the United States was founded upon the priority of individual rights, as opposed to the absolute power of the State under autocratic governments.

Power of the Senate investigating committee to require witnesses to testify at Senate investigations, he thought, depended upon the relevance of the testimony as an aid to enactment of wise legislation. He quoted several Supreme Court decisions to uphold this view.

Mr. Caraway took exception to Mr. Conder's view of the limitation of the Senate committee's powers.

WASHINGTON—A second member of the Federal Radio Commission will resign. In the middle of the House hearings on the commission's activities came news that Sam Pickard, just returned from the Canadian conference at Ottawa, will leave the commission immediately.

Orestes H. Caldwell, commissioner of the first zone, had previously announced that he would not seek reappointment, his commission expiring Feb. 23. It is announced that Mr. Pickard has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect Feb. 1. Unofficially it is announced that Mr. Pickard will become vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System of New York.

Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Pickard were the two commissioners who opposed the grant of the 40 short waves for communications purposes to the Universal Company. While this fact is not connected with their retirement, it is a further indication of the divergent views within the body which had been set to regulate radio affairs.

**Colonel Davis Criticized Grants**

Further attacks on the grant of the short waves was made by Col. Manton Davis, counsel of the Radio Corporation of America, who declared nothing in Universal's experiments made bad members of the Federal Commission had proved that commercial ability to engage in radio transmission.

Colonel Davis stressed the fact that neither Western Union nor the Postal authorities will honor the instructions, "Send by R. C. A." on messages destined for foreign delivery, but insist on sending such messages by their own cables instead of by wireless.

This prompted Edwin L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee, author of the Davis amendment to the radio act, to assert that a law should be passed making it compulsory for all communications companies to transfer messages. He argued that just as freight rates from coast to coast should be made mandatory in the communications field, Colonel Davis argued that R. C. A. needs short waves for domestic service to carry on its present foreign service by collecting and delivering messages.

**Other Grants Expected**

Eugene O. Sykes, federal radio commissioner, at one point was asked if the commission was holding further short waves which might be made available to R. C. A. at a later date. Mr. Sykes said:

"Other short waves will undoubtedly be available later to stimulate interest in applications in accordance with the Radio Act providing for public interest convenience and necessity."

While not actually stating that R. C. A. would receive such waves, it is the general impression that at a later date an award will be made to them. Colonel Davis announced that R. C. A. would file formal application for a hearing to secure such short waves at an early date.

**WASHINGTON (P)**—The Federal Radio Commission has issued a general order extending until March 16 all existing licenses covering coastal point-to-point, experimental and ship radio transmitting stations.

The order also extended all such licenses which had expired since Dec. 22 last year and upon which renewal applications had been filed, but not acted upon by the commission.

**Central Agency Proposed for Communication**

(Continued from Page 1)

Colonial—"Billie," \$15; Keith's Memorial—"Craig's Wife" (film) and vaudeville.

Hollis—"The French Broad," \$15; Repertory—"The Octomore," \$15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Copley-Plaza: Universal Religious Peace Conference, luncheon, 12:45. Luncheon Club, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

One luncheon, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, rear Admiral Charles E. F. C. U. S. N. guest and speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

**MUSIC**

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A GUARANTEE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION

## FEDERAL RADIO BOARD TO LOSE TWO MEMBERS

Both Pickard and Caldwell Opposed Grants Made to Universal Company

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

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**Chicago Black Hawks Play Bruins at Garden**

Although the Chicago Black Hawks are in last place in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing they enter their game tonight on equal footing with the Boston Bruins. The two teams have played three games this season each team winning once and one loss.

The locals have now played 11 games with nine victories and two losses. Tonight they present their new center-ice star, Dr. William J. Carson, former University of Toronto hockey player and recently purchased from the Toronto Maple Leafs for payment of a large sum of money. Carson joined the team for the game against New York Rangers in New York Sunday and has not yet appeared on local ice.

Chicago may present a new face in the lineup. Earl Miller, who has been with the Black Hawks before, has had little action, has recently been recalled from Kitchener of the Canadian Professional Hockey League. While at Kitchener he played center and succeeded to lead the league in scoring, and also led in the number of penalties. The veteran Clement Loughlin was sent to Kitchener in payment. Miller's history appears to be that of Victor Miller, present Black Hawk center, who was sent to Kitchener by Chicago in 1927-28 and then led the Hawks in scoring to return to the Hawks as a star this season.

Coach Herbert M. Gardner, former Canadian defense man, has a team mostly of youngsters, and should avail himself quite a formidable hockey team to represent Chicago.

The team is definitely out of the running this season, but is building toward the future.

**Proponents of the time limitation**

led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The other side, led by Senator John W. Davis (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, maintained that the authority for directing the construction of the new ships should be left in the hands of the President, pending the outcome of negotiations between the powers and particularly between the United States and Great Britain, for further naval limitation in particular in the cruiser type of ship.

Opponents of the bill contend,

however, that the actual building of the ships would aid in advancing the cause of naval limitation, operating as a "dragging" factor with Great Britain and the other powers.

On this issue the debate over the bill revolves and its determination will decide the fate of cruisers.

**"Big Navy" Men Looking for War, Assets Welsh**

**WASHINGTON (P)**—The Federal Radio Commission has issued a general order extending until March 16 all existing licenses covering coastal point-to-point, experimental and ship radio transmitting stations.

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**Events Tonight**

Ten thousand advertisements submitted for the Harvard advertising awards will be open to public inspection in the Baker Library of the Harvard business school all day Wednesday.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p.m.

## NEW PROPOSAL MADE TO HALT CRUISER PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the opinion, however, that, should an agreement be reached, it would be of such a complicated nature that there would be extreme difficulty in obtaining ratification by the Senate.

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Adherents of the naval cruiser bill attempted to inject President-elect Hoover into the controversy over the elimination of the time clause when Fred Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, issued a press statement in which he asserted that during a conference with Mr. Hoover recently he had assured him that he was for the measure as it had been enacted by the House. Mr. Hoover, from his temporary residence in Miami, Fla., in a telegram to President Coolidge, which he said was available for publication if the President desired to make it known, emphatically denied Mr. Britten's statement and asserted his unequivocal support of Mr. Coolidge's position on the issue.

Mr. Hoover in his wire to President Coolidge declared that he had made no statement, public or private, on the subject other than what he said during his Presidential campaign. In his acceptance speech with reference to naval matters Mr. Hoover said:

"We have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the limitation of armaments. But in the meantime we know that in an armed world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom—and that is preparedness for defense. It is solely to defend ourselves, for the protection of our citizens that we maintain armament."

"No clearer evidence of this can exist than the unique fact that we have fewer men in army uniform today than we have in police uniforms and that we maintain a standing industrial army, ready to march to war at any time.

"The locals have now played 11 games with nine victories and two losses. Tonight they present their new center-ice star, Dr. William J. Carson, former University of Toronto hockey player and recently purchased from the Toronto Maple Leafs for payment of a large sum of money. Carson joined the team for the game against New York Rangers in New York Sunday and has not yet appeared on local ice.

Chicago may present a new face in the lineup. Earl Miller, who has been with the Black Hawks before, has had little action, has recently been recalled from Kitchener of the Canadian Professional Hockey League. While at Kitchener he played center and succeeded to lead the league in scoring, and also led in the number of penalties. The veteran Clement Loughlin was sent to Kitchener in payment. Miller's history appears to be that of Victor Miller, present Black Hawk center, who was sent to Kitchener by Chicago in 1927-28 and then led the Hawks in scoring to return to the Hawks as a star this season.

Coach Herbert M. Gardner, former Canadian defense man, has a team mostly of youngsters, and should avail himself quite a formidable hockey team to represent Chicago.

The team is definitely out of the running this season, but is building toward the future.

**Proponents of the time limitation**

led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The other side, led by Senator John W. Davis (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, maintained that the authority for directing the construction of the new ships should be left in the hands of the President, pending the outcome of negotiations between the powers and particularly between the United States and Great Britain, for further naval limitation in particular in the cruiser type of ship.

**"Big Navy" Men Looking for War, Assets Welsh**

**WASHINGTON (P)**—Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in a speech before the Senate outlining his reasons for opposing the cruiser bill, said those who favor building the 16 ships have in mind the possibility, first, of a war with Great Britain, and second, of a larger staff of workers.

He declared no one has indicated

that the United States Navy as it now stands was not adequate to meet results arising out of controversies with any other countries save the two mentioned.

He was opposed to the bill, he declared, because he believed it would interfere with any attempt of the United States to obtain further agreements for the curbing of naval

expansion.

The cruiser bill, the Senator declared, contemplated that England would see regulations under consideration dealing with communication department or communication

and that there was every likelihood of its approval. He declared that the radio problem alone made it imperative that such a permanent organization be formed.

From an authoritative source the information was obtained that in view of the fluid state of affairs in radio, that Mr. Hoover had no objection to the bill proposal that the existing Radio Commission be continued in its present authority for another year. Mr. Hoover has recently in a press statement declined to make any declaration on the subject.

**S**

## SHIP FIRM ASKS OCEAN MAIL JOB FOR AIR LINERS

Seeks to Buy Good Will and Trade Names From Shipping Board

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—A proposal by a responsible maritime group to construct and operate at least three giant dirigibles built on the plan of the projected navy super-Zeppelins and to be operated in regular trans-Atlantic service before the United States Shipping Board.

The tender was made by J. H. Winchester, Inc., and Gibbs Brothers, Inc., as a supplement to their offer for the purchase of the liners Leviathan, Republic, George Washington, America, American Trader, American Banker, American Merchant, American Farmer and American Shipper, with the good will and trade names of the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines.

It was conditioned on agreement with the Postoffice Department for reasonable additional compensation for carrying trans-Atlantic mail, authority for which is vested in the Postmaster-General.

### Bid Called Important

The bid was described by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, as a "most important" offer by a responsible shipping firm to undertake the carrying of transatlantic mails at expense of the dirigible.

The bidders propose to fashion their airships on the plan for the giant 6,500,000 cubic feet navy dirigibles, construction of which has been left to the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, O. All military features would be eliminated, giving the ships a pay load of 25 tons, 15 tons of which would be allocated during eastbound crossings to transatlantic mail, and the remainder to express. Westbound the bidders propose to carry mail and express available from European points.

"It is not proposed to carry passengers until the airship service is well established, at which time the ships may readily be equipped for such service," the bid declared.

### Good Design Available

Stressing the fitness of American shipping operators to pioneer in such service, the bidders said:

"The availability in the United States of a perfected and approved design of Zeppelin airship, helium gas inflation, expert construction and operating personnel, combined with recent advances in American meteorological and radio communication services, make the inclusion of rigid airships as an integral part of a transatlantic transportation business peculiarly opportune."

The bidders declared the speed and endurance of ships of the new navy type would be such that two-days crossing eastbound would be possible 90 per cent of the time. The westbound crossing should not exceed four days.

The bid provided for suitable terminal facilities, including a possible rotatable hangar in the United States and sheds and mooring masts at European terminals, to accommodate four airships.

## CEYLON UNIVERSITY'S LOCATION AT KANDY FAVORED IN REPORT

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLOMBO—Establishment of the University of Ceylon at Kandy is recommended in the report of the commission of which Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell is chairman. The total cost is estimated at 10,000,000 rupees and the annual upkeep 1,250,000 rupees.

Initially, 500 students would be provided. All courses would lead to the degree of arts, at first at Oxford, with post-graduate courses in education, agriculture, and archaeology. Halls of residence would be provided instead of dormitory hostels.

This question is the most acute problem of the commission, in view of the number of races, religions and castes among the students, but the report urges that it is a function of the university to mitigate divisions, and declares hostels emphasize separatist and sectional tendencies. Inception of the scheme is proposed within five and completion within 10 years.

## ENGINEERS OPPOSE LORD MELCHETT PLAN

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The council of the British Engineers' Association, representing the commercial side of this important branch of industry has now published objections to the "peace in industry" negotiations as hitherto conducted by the Trade Union Congress with the group of employers headed by Lord Melchett.

The council bases its objections upon the fact that the Trade Union

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## HARPER METHOD MISS MAR MCNAIR—(in charge)

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MANICURING  
Telephone Trafalgar 5336

## HOTEL ANSONIA

Broadway and 73rd St., N. Y. City

Congress is a "politically minded body committed to the pursuit of a frankly declared political policy to which the overwhelming majority of industrial employers and responsible men of England in commerce, shipping, and finance are directly and inevitably opposed." Other employers' organizations, including the Federation of British Industries and the Confederation of Employers' Organizations, are still considering their attitude to the peace negotiations.

## Rumania May Ratify Pact in Current Week

Mironescu Says Country Sees  
There Consecration of Its  
Own Policy of Peace

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUCHAREST—The law for the ratification of the Kellogg anti-war pact which George Mironescu, Foreign Minister, submitted to Parliament recently, will be voted unanimously by the legislative bodies of Rumania during the current week.

The tender was made by J. H. Winchester, Inc., and Gibbs Brothers, Inc., as a supplement to their offer for the purchase of the liners Leviathan, Republic, George Washington, America, American Trader, American Banker, American Merchant, American Farmer and American Shipper, with the good will and trade names of the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines.

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## PEOPLE OF BRITAIN EATING LESS BREAD

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The surprising fact that the consumption of bread in Britain, which had risen from 315 pounds per head in 1837 to 351 pounds in 1900, has now once more fallen below the 1837 figure to 311 pounds is disclosed by a writer in The Times here today.

There was a steady upward trend of the figures throughout the Victorian era, it is stated, but ground began to be lost before the war, and the decline from 1914 to 1919 was rapid. The writer believes the fall in the price of wheat is largely due to this cause.

## MEXICAN PRESIDENT PROTECTS CANDIDATES

**MEXICO CITY (AP)—**President Portes Gil has ordered Gov. Margarito Ramirez of Jalisco to dismiss employees found to have participated in an attack Jan. 27 on Jose Vasconcelos, presidential candidate, at Guadalajara.

The President also asked state governors to afford full protection to various presidential candidates touring the country. At the same time he urged the candidates to refrain from criticizing local authorities in their political speeches.

## CLUB WOMEN URGED TO AID PROHIBITION

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**  
PHILADELPHIA—Club women and others who take part in public affairs were urged to keep prohibition ever on their club programs and help in the enforcement of the law by reporting violations to the proper authorities by Mrs. Richard J. Hamilton, president of the Southeastern District State Federation of Penn-

sylvania Women, at the annual meeting of the district federation just held here.

Mrs. Hamilton asked the 300 women who attended the meeting to help create a more favorable opinion of prohibition by taking personal interest in the law. She referred to the benefits that have accrued to the Nation, especially to the women and to the home, and declared that the Eighteenth Amendment is too precious a heritage to be treated lightly.

## Argentina Aroused by Tariff Hearings

**FARM GROUPS TAKE ACTION TO  
MEET UNITED STATES PLANS  
FOR 'PROHIBITIVE DUTIES'**

**BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—**In view of attempts being made at hearings in Washington to increase the United States tariff on meats, hides and cereals, the directors of the Argentine Rural Society have called a general meeting of all Argentine producers and others who are interested.

The object of the meeting will be "to consider the situation which faces the Nation's production if these new prohibitive duties are approved by the United States Congress."

The directors have invited stockmen, wheat men, packing houses, and shipping companies to attend the meeting. The society has 43 branches throughout the country.

The testimony already produced, according to the Argentine, shows that the new duties on Argentine competing products aroused apprehension in Buenos Aires, where newspaper accounts of the action were followed in detail.

In an editorial, the newspaper La Nacion said that further tariff restrictions on Argentine commodities are certain and this demonstrates the world-wide tendency of each country to depend on its own resources. The Argentine Government is urged to take action to take similar action immediately.

The Irigoyen organ La Epoca said that Washington witnesses urging higher tariff rates are "employing the recourses their interests dictate, passing over the truth without scruples."

The Herald predicted a retaliation here against American manufacturers.

## ODGEN MILLS HAS PASSED ON

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Ogden Mills, financier and patron of the arts, has passed on here. He was a descendant of early Colonial stock, his father having gone to California during the gold rush of 1849 and organized the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. in Sacramento, and later the Bank of California, of which he was president for many years. Among Mr. Mills' philanthropic enterprises was the erection of the Mills hotel for the accommodation of the self-respecting poor.

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**IN the Famous Niagara Peninsula**

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## 'FREE SPEECH' PLEA IS MADE FOR "TALKIES"

Better Public Taste Called  
Best Censorship for Im-  
proving Photoplays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Censorship of talk-

ing motion pictures was characterized as a "direct invasion of the right of free speech" in a resolution adopted by the fifth annual motion picture conference just held here, under the auspices of the better films council of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

More than 300 delegates from all parts of the country attended the three-day meeting, at which speakers emphasized the importance of higher standards of public taste as the key to improved photoplays.

The resolution voiced definite opposition to the bill to establish a federal censorship system introduced in Congress by Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan.

### 'Freedom of the Screen'

"It is no exaggeration to claim that if the framers of the Constitution had been aware of the potentialities of the motion picture they would have recognized the wisdom of guaranteeing the freedom of the screen no less than the freedom of the press," the resolution declared.

It also reaffirmed the conference's position that the education of public taste is the only proper method of raising motion picture standards and characterized censorship as an "atavism which no democratic society can tolerate."

Dr. Lee DeForest, inventor of the phonofilm, predicted in a short address that the talking motion picture would bring about a universal language which would ultimately serve to build up an understanding strong enough to wipe out armaments and establish enduring peace. He characterized the talking "movie" as an influential "unofficial ambassador" between nations.

### Wider Audience

The sound picture has magnified the motion picture audience by many thousands through placing music on the screen. Mrs. Edmund A. Cahill, chairman of motion pictures of the National Federation of Music Clubs, told the conference.

On the subject of censorship, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, formerly commissioner of immigration and the first vice-president of the National Board of Review, told the group that only public opinion could form a firm and lasting basis of censorship. He pointed to possible difficulties from censorial action by "certain moralistic groups" who oppose everything connected with the theater.

A need for greater variety in the subject matter of motion pictures was stressed by J. G. Williams, executive vice-president of World Wide Pictures. Centering motion picture production in the United States in the hands of eight major studios has led to a "sameness and monotony," he said, which could be eliminated by introducing more foreign films.

The conference voted to continue the work of its committee which is studying special motion pictures suitable for children.

### In Boston Theatres

#### "The High Road"

Frederick Lonsdale's newest comedy, "The High Road," is at the Hollis Street Theater for a fortnight's engagement with an exceptional cast including Edna Best, Hilda Spong, Frederick Kerr, H. Reeves-Smith, Herbert Marshall and Albert Drayton. The story concerns an actress' adventures among persons of the British upper class, the prospective bride of a titled youth. Bickerings and comic aspirations rage about her for a time, but the aristocratic set finally decide to accept her in their circle. A turn of events, however, sends her back to the theater unmarried. Miss Best plays the actress, and holds up well her share of the satirical talk.

#### Will Fyffe at Keith's

During the current week at the B. F. Keith Memorial Theater the vaudeville bill is headed by Will Fyffe, Scottish character comedian. The finish of his work and the humanity and humor of his performance illustrate once more the artistry that is possible even in the brief space of a vaudeville turn. The film of the week is "Craig's Wife," with Irene Rich as the woman who "married a house instead of a husband."

#### Boston Stage Notes

"The Whispering Gallery," mystery comedy, is proving one of the successes of the season at the Copley Theater, where E. E. Clive and others

of the permanent company give a clear-cut performance of a story that is alternately funny and thrilling.

"Billie," George M. Cohan's newest musical comedy, continues at the Colonial Theater with Polly Walker in the leading singing and acting role, and a large company of assisting comedians and dancers.

"The October" continues this week at the Repertory.

"The Vagabond King," popular opera, begins a return Boston engagement next Monday evening at the Tremont Theater.

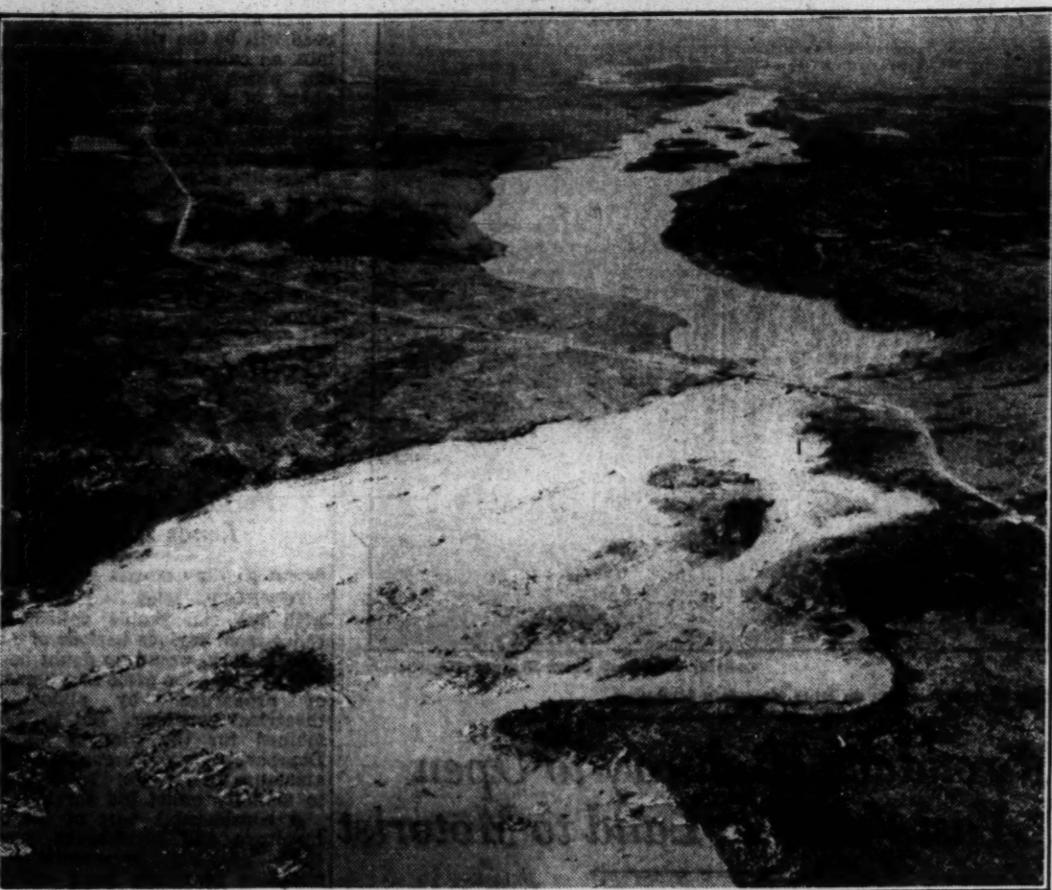
Beginning Wednesday the Fine Arts Theater will show a German film biography, "Beethoven."

### Chicago Opera Opens

The Chicago Civic Opera Company opened its annual Boston season of two weeks at the Boston Opera House last night. By way of variety, the governing powers had selected, instead of "Aida," "Giacomo" or "Tosca," the romantic glamours of "Lohengrin" for the inauguration. Certainly "Lohengrin" has its points for the purpose. There is a sufficiency of pageantry, a reasonable amount of theatrical action and a score less taxing than those of the later and greater Wagner. With lavish hand, the management disbursed, on the first night, two of its new singing-actresses. These were Marie Olszewska, renowned in Europe, who assumed the rôle of the simple Ortrud, and Marion Cline, a newly risen American soprano, who interpreted the sorrows of Elsa of Brabant. Alexander Kipnis was the King, Rene Maison the Lohengrin, Emil Schipper the Telramund, and Desiree the Herald. Henry Weber conducted.

"It is Such a Vast Country as This, in the Hudson Bay Region, That Will Be Opened Up to Settlers Through the Extension of the Railway to the Shores of Hudson Bay. To the Airman the Railroad Bed Is But a White Line Zig-zagging to the Horizon." Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force

## Promised Outlet for Europe-Bound Canadian Wheat



It is Such a Vast Country as This, in the Hudson Bay Region, That Will Be Opened Up to Settlers Through the Extension of the Railway to the Shores of Hudson Bay. To the Airman the Railroad Bed Is But a White Line Zig-zagging to the Horizon. Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force



The Pas, Manitoba. From the Air. From Here the Hudson Bay Railway Is Being Extended to Churchill on the Bay. The Population of the Pas Has Quadrupled in the Past Year, Due to the Railroad and to Mineral Discoveries to the North. Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force

## On Short Grain Route to Hudson Bay, Canada Mines and Builds

**While Railway Extension Promises Outlet for Europe-Bound Wheat, Men Build Towns and Prospectors Hurry Northward to the Gold Fields**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Ottawa, Can.

CANADA has entered into another great phase of regional development. After confederation and the building of the transcontinental railways the slogan of settlement was "Go West." Now, and only within the last five years, it has been changed to "Go North," and the flood of nation-builders—explorers, prospectors, engineers, miners, pick and shovel men and even tradesmen and agriculturists—has been flowing steadily northward into that vast new region lying between Hudson Bay and Yukon Territory where actual and potential wealth is sufficient to stagger the imagination.

This latest "rush" is due to two main events: the Government's decision to complete the long delayed Hudson Bay railway from the Pas in northern Manitoba to Churchill on the Bay, and the discovery of gold-silver-copper deposits in what would appear to be inexhaustible quantities.

The railway, 510 miles in length, will not only provide a shorter route for western grain going to Europe, but will also open up to settlement a huge and previously inaccessible tract in northern Ontario and Manitoba.

**Most Spectacular Explorations**  
What had been the greatest obstacle to its accomplishment—the preva-

lence of ice in the bay and straits—is being met by the building of ice-breaking steamers and the erecting of strategically placed radio direction-finding stations which will enable radio-equipped vessels to navigate the 550-mile stretch of the strait in all kinds of weather, so that this northern route promises to become as safe as the lower St. Lawrence. In the meantime fresh mineral strikes are occurring almost daily, so that even if the 500,000,000-bushel grain crop neglects to profit by this short cut the railroad should prove a profitable undertaking.

The most spectacular mineral explorations are those that are headed

into the more remote parts of the country east and west of Hudson Bay. When it was learned last winter that rail transportation was to be provided to the immensely rich Flinflon and Sherritt-Gordon mines and to numerous other important bodies the Department of Mines at Ottawa was flooded with requests for information regarding northern Manitoba, and prospectors by the hundreds made ready to seek fortune in a region which promised to rival the famous Porcupine country of Ontario. During the past summer a dozen hardy prospectors, including men and engineers in all parts of this hinterland from the Pas to Chesterfield Inlet and vessels outfitted by mining companies have been sent around Labrador into the bay.

In his essay on "The Geography and Resources of Canada, North of 50 Degrees," E. M. Kindie of the Geological Survey of Canada, says, "Northern Canada is a land of great

promise. Vast potential agricultural resources, undeveloped fisheries, coal and water power in abundance, and most of the useful minerals as well as the precious metals are known to occur there. Anyone who should venture to predict the number of millions who will some day make it their homeland would be accused of unbridled optimism."

## Balcom Honored by Fourth Estate

### Masonic Grand Lodge Officials Attend Ceremony for New Grand Marshal

Recognition of his advance to the office of Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts was paid Rt. Wor. Charles C. Balcom, with a reception and banquet last evening by Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Masonic Apartments, Charlestown. The presence of Most Wor. Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master, and four past Grand Masters, made an unusual feature in Masonic gatherings.

More than 200 guests, including Grand Lodge officials and representatives of many of the Greater Boston Lodges, were also present to pay the traditional tribute to Mr. Balcom. Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, and Past District Deputy Grand Master for the Boston Third District.

F. Milton Allen, Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, welcomed the guests and extended felicitations to Mr. Balcom. Gifts were presented to the Grand Master and his Marshal. As a souvenir for the guests and members, a 16-page burlesque magazine, which sustained Fourth Estate's reputation for issuing unusual publications, was distributed.

"One of the most illuminating things I can think of," said Mrs. Crocker, "would be an exhibit of the products sent to us 'as were' and 'as is.' Where our consignments used to come perhaps well preserved, or perhaps solidly made, now they arrive in shining bottles, with neat labels, tinned weights and contents, or with daintiness combined with their solidity. Because a consigner's goods were not accepted for sale at first we did not smile but rather showed her how."

"Now we can boast not only of the highest standards in homemade goods, for everything is passed upon by a committee, but we find pleasing touches of originality. Despite uniform standards, individuals very refreshingly in making dainties with strawberries, jam, preparing maple syrup or scarf alike. No two will send in hooked rugs that can be called twins."

## Council Accepts Sunday Baseball

Boston Passes Measure to Mayor Shorn of Its Two Price-Fixing Clauses

Professional Sunday baseball in Boston has received the sanction of the City Council, and the ordinance permitting it under the state law now goes for approval to Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor, who already has declared it an "administration measure."

Before passage the ordinance was the result of two sections proposing to require that prices of refreshments sold in the stands be limited and that at least 25 per cent of the seats on Sunday be sold at 50 cents. A section limiting admission prices to the same schedule followed on week days was allowed to stand. These features of the ordinance formed the principal subject of debate, as those who have opposed its earlier passage have declared they did so only to obtain inclusion of these stipulations.

The price-fixing sections were struck out by an amendment which Henry Parkman, Jr., offered. It passed, 12 to 7, Councillors Arnold, Fitzgerald, Gallie, Green, Keene, Murphy, Murray, Parkman, Ruby, Sullivan and Ward voting for it, while Councillors Deveny, Dowd, Dowling, Lynch, McMahon, Motley and Wilson opposed. Mr. Parkman asserted these provisions would go beyond the constitutional powers of the city.

### OCEAN SERVICE AUGMENTED

Addition of a vessel of 19,000 tons, built only five years ago, to the fleet of transatlantic passenger liners operating between Boston, New York and Liverpool, is announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company, to alternate with the steamer Cedric, which has just been reconditioned. It is the White Star Liner Alberic, leaving Liverpool Feb. 2, and due at Boston Feb. 10.

## Freshness of Road-Stand Products Defended in Consumers' Replies

### Patrons Inquire Whether Fruit and Vegetables Are Grown Locally, Massachusetts Questionnaire Shows Good Display a Leading Factor

Freshness of fruit and vegetables bought at roadside stands is the outstanding reason for their increasing popularity according to the results of the questionnaire sent to consumers in connection with the investigation of the roadside stand situation in Massachusetts just completed by the State Department of Agriculture. An overwhelming number of the answers to the questionnaire gave freshness of product as the main reason for buying at roadside stands.

It is safe to predict that within a few years from now the country bordering on the west coast of Hudson Bay, hitherto thought of as waste land, will become one of the most valuable sources of national income within the Dominion. Railroads will tap the bay at many points, carrying the wealth of central Canada to the seaboard and thence to the markets of the world. Great cities will spring up at Churchill, Fort Albany, Moose Factory, and the commerce and industry of the northern portions of three provinces and the northwest territories, which will be populated by millions where there are now hundreds. The country, first explored by Samuel Hearne for the Hudson Bay Company, will no longer be a wilderness, but a rich and prosperous country, and the term "frozen north" will apply only to that portion lying within the arctic circle.

In his essay on "The Geography and Resources of Canada, North of 50 Degrees," E. M. Kindie of the Geological Survey of Canada, says, "Northern Canada is a land of great

proportion said no. This corresponds with the survey made among the stand owners who said that there was little call for such fruit at their stands.

One of the phases of the answers was that a large majority of the consumers said they preferred to buy from roadside stands on Sunday. A good many of these stated their statement by saying that they had to buy on Sunday as they were not driving out into the country any other day. Most of them said that they were buying for immediate consumption but a few said that they had bought fruit and vegetables to can or to store for the winter.

The results of the questionnaire show beyond a doubt that the roadside stand business is yet in its infancy in Massachusetts and can be very greatly developed if the stand owners will make a balance in their methods of doing business. The fact that a very large proportion of the consumers said that they were led to buy from roadside stands by the attractive appearance and general neatness of the stands is a fair sample of what the survey shows to the stand owners.

## FIRST NATIONAL STORES

# PORK

Fresh Little Pig. The Great Cold Weather Dish

JUST NOTICE THIS PRICE!

## PORK LOINS

PORK CHOPS  
SAUSAGEMEAT  
FRESH SHOULDERS

Small, Well Trimmed  
Rib or Chine  
Little Rib Cuts, Exceedingly Lean  
Nothing Finer Sold  
No After Flavor  
Tasty Pork Roast  
Small, Always Fresh

Lb. 29c  
Lb. 32c  
Lb. 16c

CONTAINS ONLY FRESH LEAN SELECTED BEEF. NO PRESERVATIVES.

## Hamburg Steak

Be Safe—Trade  
First National Markets  
RUMP STEAK  
TOP ROUND STEAK  
PORTERHOUSE STEAK  
SIRLOIN STEAK

Heavy Corned Beef  
No Inferior Cut  
Also Heavy Beef  
Very Economical  
Stew Beef  
With Tenderloin  
Market's Finest Beef  
Why Pay More?

Lb. 68c  
Lb. 48c  
Lb. 65c  
Lb. 55c

FINEST—SPECIAL MILD CURE

## BACON

BACON, Finest  
HAMS, "Armour Star"

Wasteless, Machine Sliced  
Never Fails to Please  
Lean, Rind on  
Any Weight Piece  
A Wonderful Ham  
Eight to Twelve Pounds

27c  
Lb. 23c  
Lb. 29c

ONE OF FIRST NATIONAL MARKET LEADERS

## MIDDLE RIB

LEAN ENDS  
SPARE RIBS

Fine Fresh Beef  
Always Mildly Corned  
Corned Beef of Marly  
Lean, Not Salty  
Lean Young Pig  
Corned Just Right

22c  
Lb. 33c  
Lb. 15c

## FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

extra fine  
extra fast  
extra fare  
  
MAI  
  
the  
Chief  
  
daily between Chicago  
and California

The Chief seems to have garnered much of California's compelling charm. As you step into its spacious cars complete in a perfection of readiness, you are at once captivated by that sensation of well-being, of all-permeating comfort and enjoyment, which is the very essence of California.

Extra Fare:  
\$10.00 from Chicago  
\$2.00 from Kansas City

212 Old South Bridge, Boston, Mass. Phone: Liberty 7145 and 7146

1116 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. J. Black, Pres. Tr. Mgr.

Five Stores in New York City

Tells WHERE to Buy it

for Men and Women

268 Washington St., Corner Water

BOSTON

Five Stores in New York City

G. V. McArt, Passenger Agent,  
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE  
1510 H St., N

**NEW BILL PUTS  
FARM RELIEF IN  
RURAL SCHOOLS**

Provides \$500,000 Annually  
for Promoting Vocational  
Training in Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A bill for promoting vocational training in rural communities, which passed the Senate last April has been passed by the House.

It provides for an expenditure of \$500,000 in the next fiscal year, with an increase of \$500,000 annually for 11 years, and then a permanent annual appropriation of \$6,000,000. Half of the money would be used in promoting education in agricultural schools in the various states, and the other half for development and improvement in home economics. Federal funds allocated through the Federal Board of Vocational Education are to be matched by states or local communities.

The bill, it is pointed out, is not new legislation but is an extension of the program begun under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. It proposes merely to carry the work into communities that want the service and cannot obtain it without federal funds.

It was alleged by proponents of the bill that it was farm relief of a fundamental kind, that it would keep boys on farms now being abandoned by showing them how they can make a financial success of the farm.

There was some opposition to the measure based on the opinion that since this was a matter of such importance to the states it should be supported by them. Henry St. George Tucker (D.), Representative from Virginia, challenged its constitutionality, contending that Congress has no power to legislate education, that lying within the exclusive power of the states.

J. M. Robison (R.), Representative from Kentucky, retorted that Congress had provided land grant funds for agricultural and mechanical colleges, established and now supports a bureau of education and has been for years using funds for many other phases of education and training. He declared that education came under the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

**With Congress  
Day by Day**

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Farm organizations asked the House Ways and Means Committee to increase agricultural duties.

The House Irrigation Committee was asked to approve a bill establishing a \$150,000,000 loan fund for levee districts.

Appropriation of \$334,000 to be used by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the observance of the 200th anniversary of his birth. While the bill was not authorized in a bill introduced by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut. The measure would provide that the money be used for printing and distribution of literature about Washington.

Another proposal for abandonment of use of wooden cars by railroads was laid before the Senate when a bill to permit only use of steel or steel underframe cars after Jan. 1, 1931, was introduced. The bill offered by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, also would provide that 30 days after passage of the act railroads may not use wooden cars between or in front of steel cars.

A bill to establish a \$12,000,000 national university, with a \$60,000 endowment fund, as a memorial to George Washington, was introduced by Representative Guyer, Republican, Kansas.

**TRIP ABROAD IS PRIZE  
OF NEW LEAGUE TEST**

NEW YORK—The first national competitive examination on the League of Nations for normal school students will be held on Friday, April 5, according to an announcement by the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association under whose auspices the examination will be held. A similar examination for high school students of the country will be held on March 18. The winner in each will receive a trip to Europe, with two weeks in Geneva for study of the League of Nations. Second prizes of \$100, third prizes of \$50 and a series of state and local prizes will be given in each instance.

Miss Helen Clarkson Miller is chairman of the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association and Thomas Alexander of Teachers College, New York, is chairman of the Committee Award for the Normal School Examination. Two students from every normal school in the United States are eligible.

**ZONING GROWS RAPIDLY  
ON NIAGARA FRONTIER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rapid growth of the planning and zoning movement among municipalities was cited as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Niagara Frontier Planning Association in its yearly report. When the association was formed in 1926, there were no planning commissions in the region except in the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Now there are commissions in five of the six cities of the frontier; while four cities have zoning commissions and zoning ordinances. In six towns there are zoning commissions with ordinances adopted in two of the six, while the other four are considering similar measures. Ten villages have zoning commissions and six have ordinances, while the remainder are considering zone regulations. The association, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has grown from 186 members to 215 during the past year.

# Now 2000 STORES

**NEW ENGLAND OWNED  
and OPERATED**

**New England  
Products Bought and  
Sold by FIRST NATIONAL  
STORES in 1928**

Potatoes . . .	1,200,000 bags (100 pounds per bag)
Apples . . .	6,000,000 lbs.
Milk . . .	15,600,000 quarts
Cream . . .	6,000,000 jars
Sardines . . .	5,000,000 cans
Corn . . .	9,000,000 cans

Note: There are many other New England Products too numerous to mention in this space



*A New Bakery*

Two of the largest electric ovens in the world with a capacity of 1,000,000 loaves of bread every forty-eight hours are features of the great new bakery in the Food Base of the First National Stores located in Somerville, Mass. These great ovens assure every First National Store of having a stock of freshly baked bread on hand at all times.

## A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION... Through and Through

We celebrate the opening of our 2000th store  
with these great price reductions

### POTATOES

Fancy Selected  
Maine Stock      15  
lbs.      19c

### LARD

A pure refined tub  
lard—a very low price      2 lbs.      25c

Best Refined Granulated!

### Sugar

10 Lbs. 52c

A Breakfast Cereal With All Abundance Food Value!

### Quaker Oats

3 Pkgs. 25c

A high class Borax Laundry Soap—softens water and whitens clothes remarkably

### Kirkman's Soap

5 Bars 25c

Choice Slices of Hawaiian Pineapple

### Pineapple

Del Monte  
or Dole's      Ige. can 25c

This is a New Easy Way to Make Your Own Jelly

### Minute Jelly

Assorted Flavors      2 Bot. 25c

Fine for Lunches Served Alone or in Sandwich Form

### Libby's Corned Beef

Can 21c

A Baking Powder that Results in Better Baking

### Dry Yeast

Davis' 12 oz. can 21c

### PRIZE BREAD

Electrically Baked

It's a wonderful loaf because only the best ingredients are used and it is baked in the largest modern electric ovens in New England.

Large 20  
oz. Loaf 8c

Prices Boston and Vicinity

### FLOUR SALE

All Prices Listed for Large 24½ lb. Bags

Gold Medal      Kitchen Tested	98c
Pillsbury's Best	85c
Finast      Bread Flour	55c
Pastry      Old Homestead	

Fancy Sugar Cured Rindless Breakfast Bacon

### Bacon

Lb. 27c

Extra Quality Sugar Cured Hams in Small Sizes

### Armour's Star Hams

Lb. 29c

Choice Dry Cod—All Ready for Use!

Codfish      Finast Codfish 29c 1 lb. Box	No-bone Lb. Package 25c
--	----------------------------

Delicious Oven-Baked Beans With a Generous Amount of Pork

### Finast Beans

2 Ige. Cans 35c

Pure Tomatoes and No Preservatives Make This Catsup Most Delicious

### Finast Catsup

Ige. Bot. 17c

Deliciously Baked in Our Own Daylight Bakery

### Hermits

2 Lbs. 33c

Regular 50 Cent Value

### Toasterettes & CAPE COD COOKIES

Both for 39c

### BROOKSIDE MILK

A solid train load of this Fresh, Rich Milk comes direct from Bellows Falls, Vt., daily. Over 75,000,000 quarts of this milk have been sold in our stores with the highest recommendation from your Board of Health Records.

Quart 13c



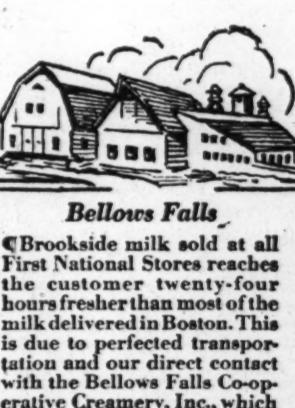
*Manufacturing Plant*

In this section of the great First National Food Base is located the most modern equipment for putting up preserves, peanut butter, jellies, and mayonnaise... Large coffee roasters, a tea blending department, and other equipment for reducing the cost of food are located in this structure.



*Providence Warehouse*

The Mayflower Stores of Providence are the latest addition to the First National Chain, and a large warehouse which was a part of the Mayflower system, now provides supplies for all our stores in southern New England, assuring our customers in this district of Fresh Foods at all times.



*Bellows Falls*

Brookside milk sold at all First National Stores reaches the customer twenty-four hours from the moment the milk is delivered in Boston. This is due to perfected transportation and our direct contact with the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery, Inc., which receives its milk from one thousand dairies, supervised by Board of Health officials.

# FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

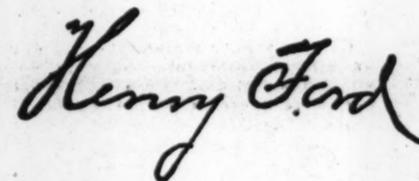


# FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD

## SERVICE

*IT HAS always been our belief that a sale does not complete the transaction between us and the buyer, but establishes a new obligation on us to see that his car gives him service. We are as much interested in his economical operation of the car as he is in our economical manufacture of it.*

*"For that reason we have installed a system of controlled service to take care of all Ford car needs in an economical and improved manner. We wish all users of Ford cars to know what they are entitled to in this respect, so that they may readily avail themselves of this service."*



of Ford dealers, and close supervision of service are additional reasons for the economy of the new Ford.

The cost of new parts is also low because of the established Ford policy of doing business at a small margin of profit.

## Beauty

The new Ford is distinguished by its quiet simplicity of line and air of sturdy strength. Without being extreme, it has struck a new note in motor car designing. A particularly pleasing feature is a choice of beautiful colors in all body types without additional cost.

The upholstery is of woolen material, rich and luxurious, yet long-wearing. Fenders are heavy and gracefully contoured. Instrument panel—door handles—window lifts—interior trimming and finish—all reveal a quality of material and a careful workmanship unusual in a low-price car.

## Ease of Control

Another outstanding feature of the new Ford is its ease of operation and control.

The steering wheel answers to the touch of a finger. Gears shift silently, smoothly. Brakes take hold quickly, firmly even on rain-swept pavements. Quick acceleration and alert speed are especially appreciated in traffic and emergencies. A space little longer than the car itself is all you need for parking.

All of these things simplify the mechanics of motoring and add a great deal to the joy and comfort of motoring. Particularly to a woman, they mean driving without strain or fatigue.

## Smooth Speed

Everywhere you go, you note the alert, capable performance of the new Ford. You can judge its acceleration by the way it gets away in traffic. A smooth stretch on the open road gives a revealing measure of its speed. The way it climbs the hills in high is an indication of its abundant power.

The new Ford will do 55 to 65 miles an hour, which is probably faster than you will ever need to go. Far more important is the way it rolls along at 35 and 40 and

45. This is your average driving speed and you can maintain it smoothly, easily, comfortably for hours in the new Ford.

## Safety

ONE of the outstanding features of the new Ford is its mechanical, internal-expanding six-brake system.

This is unusually reliable and effective in action because the braking surfaces of all six brakes are fully enclosed. There is no possibility of mud, water, sand, road dirt or grease entering the brake mechanism or getting between the bands and drum and impairing brake performance.

The use of steel forgings wherever there is a possibility of wear in the chassis of the car, the sturdy steel body construction, balance, ease of operation and control and a Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield are other important safety features.

## Comfort

You have a feeling of mental comfort in driving the new Ford because you are sure of its mechanical reliability. No matter how long the trip or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly to the journey's end.

Physically, too, you will feel fresh and relaxed in the new Ford because it is such a roomy, comfortable car. Seats are wide and deeply cushioned, with backs designed to conform to the curves of the body.

Even on comparatively rough stretches, there are no hard bumps or jolts, nor exag-

gerated bouncing up and down. The four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers and transverse springs take up or absorb the force of every unevenness in the road before it reaches the body, frame and chassis of the car.

## Reliability

The new Ford is reliable in performance because of its carefully planned simplicity of design and the enduring quality that has been built into every part.

Throughout, it has been made to give you many thousands of miles of pleasant, enjoyable motoring at a minimum of trouble and expense. From every part of the world come letters from Ford owners commenting on this reliability, and giving specific data on unusual performance.

Thousands of the new Fords have been driven more than 50,000 miles in the past year. Some, used night and day, have passed the 100,000-mile mark. There is no telling how far they will go. The average life of the Model T was seven years. We believe this new car will do better than that.

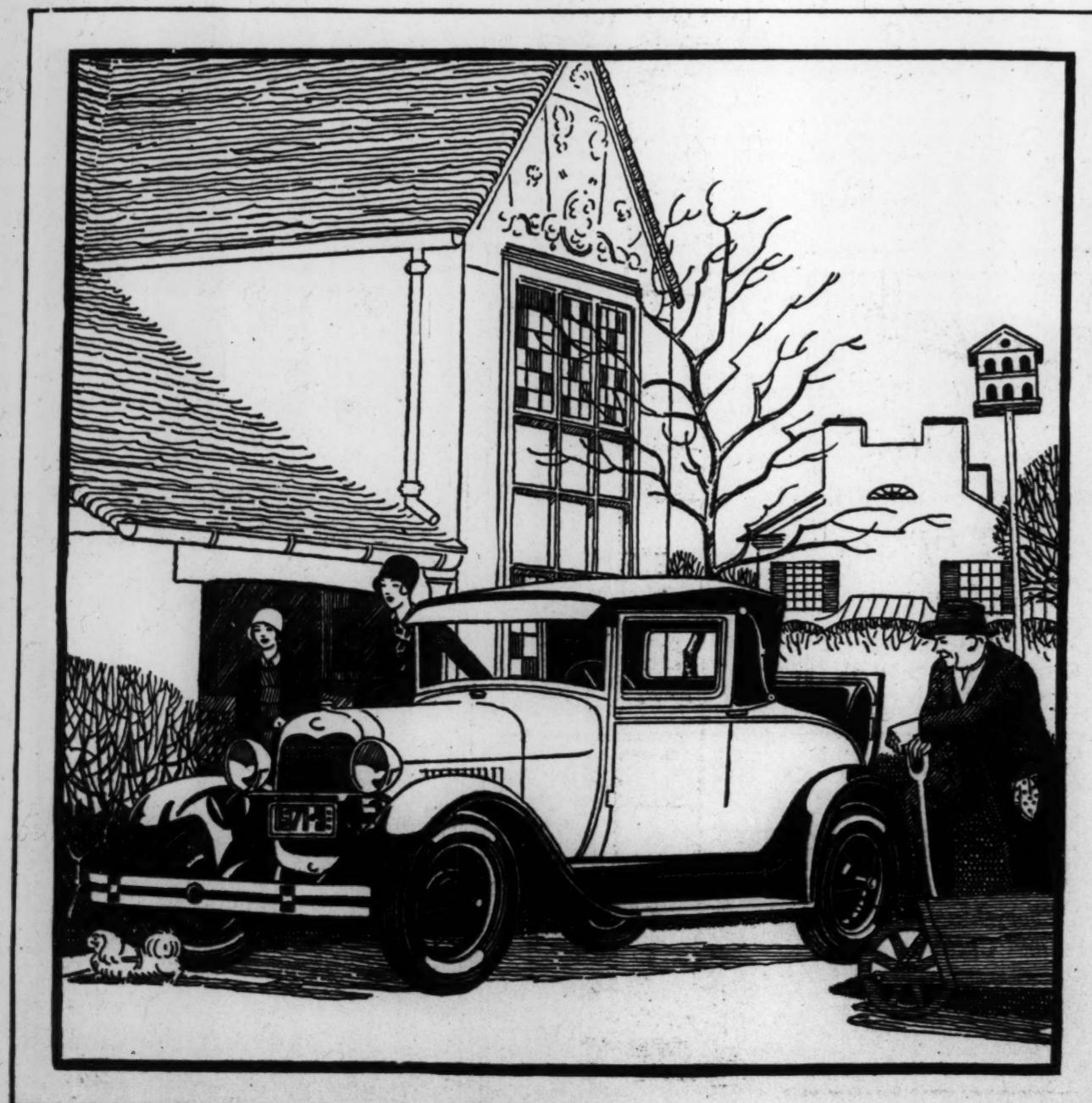
## Economy

The new Ford is an economical car to own and drive because of the low cost of operation and up-keep. It averages more than 20 miles per gallon of gasoline and the cost of tires and oil is also low.

Low first cost, the security of a fair trade-in value, the availability



FORD MOTOR COMPANY  
Detroit, Michigan



## YOUTH OF INDIA HAS WIDE FIELD IN ENGINEERING

Colonel Kirkhope Says More Practical Training in Every-day Work Is Needed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BOMBAY.—The almost limitless field of employment that exists in India for Indian youths who take up mechanical engineering as a profession was dwelt on by Colonel Kirkhope, chairman of the Northwest India Association of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers during annual meeting held at Delhi recently. It is the practical side that the Indian engineer generally fails, Colonel Kirkhope said. Too much attention is given to the college workshop, not enough to training in everyday work on the full scale.

India, Colonel Kirkhope observed, is, as actual, but still more, a great potential producer of the materials which go to form railways. The rails are produced in India in quantities which are rapidly catching up with requirements. The shipyards, fish boats and junks are also produced here. The sleepers, whether steel or cast iron, are produced in India; the sal sleepers and deador sleepers with creosote to preserve them are all the products of the forests and factories of India. Ballast is plentiful in most places. Points and crossings, interlocking gear, signal posts and electrical signaling apparatus are common manufactures of the country.

Bridges of practically all types and sizes are now made in India and largely of Indian steel, cast iron or cast steel. At the present time the largest girders ever made in or for India are under construction in Calcutta. As regards wagons, everything can be furnished by India except the wheels. Thee are workshops laid out for mass production, and, given a flow of orders over a period of years, these should rapidly compete with the world in price and quality. Coming to passenger carriages, Colonel Kirkhope said India draws from her own reserves everything, from the raw material to the paints and varnishes, but the supplies of some of the components are as yet inadequate. That is the matter of increasing output.

**NAVY SHIP CARRIES RELIEF**  
BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—The United States navy supply ship Nitro, has sailed for Venezuela from Cristobal, with all available extra tents and 6000 cots for earthquake relief at Cumana. The Venezuelan capital was virtually destroyed by earth tremors two weeks ago. The Nitro sailed on orders from the Secretary of War to render any assistance possible.

**Miss Puritan**  
says: Call TRINITY 0812  
  
"I'll do your washing and ironing for a dollar or so a week."

Puritan Laundry Service  
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor  
Trinity 0812 Toronto, Canada

"Let us compare notes"

Just supposin' you have the best home laundry equipment you can buy, and a perfect dream of a woman to do the work for you. We have better equipment than yours, and scientific laboratory supervision regulating the softness of water, purity of soap, etc., and can do better work than your best at a lower cost to you. "Family wash" is a solved problem with us and we can positively guarantee splendid work. Ask about our five different kinds of service—and phone today.

Lloydbrook 2161

**SEMIPENITENCED**  
TORONTOWASH LAUNDRY &  
LITHOTROPHIC  
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE  
TORONTO

"Hyloom" Rayon Underwear  
Lustrous in finish, carefully cut,  
perfectly fitting

Satisfaction is the guarantee of "Hyloom" Rayon Underwear. Even the elastic in the Bloomers is guaranteed. If it should wear out before the garment, you are given another pair. When in Toronto visit Simpson's—test "Hyloom's" claims. Bloomers—full length or bobette, \$2.95; Vests \$1.95, and Slips \$3.95 and \$4.95.

### *Noted British Financier*



## Montagu Norman Again Governor of Bank of England

Financial Giant Consulted Recently by Nearly All European Powers

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON.—"The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have agreed to recommend to the proprietors in April next that the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D. S. O., the present Governor, to be re-elected Governor."

We're to be ushered into the great private office of the Governor of the Bank of England you would find yourself in a small, slender man dressed elegantly in tweeds, a man with an Elizabethan head and a Vandike beard. No man in the forefront of international finance looks the part less than this former volunteer officer of the South African War. Montagu Norman has often been called a mystery man, as Sir Basil Zaharoff, whom he slightly resembles, has so long pictured as an enigma of finance. Neither of these financial giants cares for the limelight; both shun publicity.

During the last few years Montagu Norman has been consulted by nearly every European power. "But he has come and gone so quietly that

an air of mystery has gathered about him. He was on the commission with Lord Bradfield (then Sir John) for the stabilization of the German budget and currency. He was with Stanley Baldwin when he visited the United States to arrange the funding of the British debt. But, for all his purposeful activities, he remains utterly unknown to the man in the street.

The appearance of Montagu Norman very frequently deceives those who do business with him. Seeing before them a tall-looking man with the features of a dreamer and the soft courtesy manner of an Elizabethan courtier, they are surprised to discover beneath the apparent softness a vein of steel-hard purposefulness—everything, in fact, that he does not look.

A grandfather of Montagu Norman was a director of the Bank of England for nearly 40 years. His own father, a squire with a seat in Herfordshire, was an immensely wealthy man. The future banker went to Eton, and then to King's College, Cambridge. At 30 he had the Society of African campaign and won a seat on the board of the old bank's house, Brown, Shipley & Co. A very rich man, he has no country place, does not indeed, care for the country. Outside his work his interests are centered in his beautiful home which is in Holland Park. He collects etchings and rare books and upon both highly specialized subjects is an expert. He reads much, but of all authors he puts Kipling first.

Montagu Norman delights in the beautification of his home, and there is a story of how he once tried his pretensions upon the neighbors. He had decided that he wanted a design—a crown of pomegranates—executed. He attempted the task himself, cutting the molds and carrying out the work with his own hands. He carried the task through to completion. But it is said that it was a long time before the last of the gypsum was scrubbed off the parquet floors.

## Experts—Fettered or Free?

**Observer, in European Survey, Sees Reparation Inquiry Clouded by Debt Issue**

By SISLEY

PUDDLESTON

WITH reparations again in the forefront of diplomatic and financial thought, it is inevitable that a good deal should be heard of inter-allied debts. The official view of the United States is that there cannot be any connection between these two kinds of international indebtedness. Certainly it is natural that America, as a creditor country, should decline to allow its debtors to escape by the simple process of repudiating their debts. Coming to passenger carriages, Colonel Kirkhope said India draws from her own reserves everything, from the raw material to the paints and varnishes, but the supplies of some of the components are as yet inadequate. That is the matter of increasing output.

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**Paris**

Hence the misgivings which arise respecting the Commission of Experts appointed to make arrangements complementary to those of the Dawes Plan. We hear a great deal about Germany's ability to pay the annuities fixed by the Dawes Plan. The reports of Mr. Parker Gilbert seem to bear out the suggestion that Germany can indeed meet its obligations. But this is not the moment to decide. It is begging the question to lay down in advance, before the commission meets, that in fact Germany can pay. This is assumed to be so, a considerable part of the task of the commission is taken out of its hands. That is why one deplored some of these preliminary discussions.

The commission should be perfectly free to examine Germany's capacity against dueling, and the Roman Catholic press agency has issued a declaration in which it is said that "Roman Catholic opinion has welcomed gladly the action of the Polish Socialist Party calling on Parliament to pass an anti-dueling bill."

**Reparations Equivalent to Debts**

But this does not dispose of the logical link between debts and reparations. The allied claims appear to have crystallized. Both Great Britain and France have agreed that reparations shall be equivalent at any rate to their debts. They do not ask America to endorse this doctrine. The United States will not inquire into the validity of the claim of the Allies for the allied debts. Nor will Germany inquire into the way the money which it pays is used. There is a very real sense, therefore, in which neither Germany nor the United States should become the debt collector of the allies.

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**Experts' Inquiry Circumscribed**

The scope of the Commission of Experts is therefore narrowly circumscribed. It is true that the 2,500,000 gold marks which were fixed as the normal annuity of Germany by the Dawes Committee is more than sufficient to pay the allied debts. In the earlier years there is fairly wide margin, but after 1930 the margin grows smaller. It is in this margin that cuts can be effected—if there are to be cuts. There is, however, an important corollary. If in the margin that remains, after the irreducible charges are provided for, there are more or less substantial cuts, they will be made at the expense of a great extension of the annuities. The allied debts are to be paid over a period of 62 years. It follows that if the German payments are to correspond with the allied payments, then Germany too must pay for 62 years.

Would Germany consider such an arrangement? On the one hand the Versailles Treaty suggests that reparations shall be paid in 30 years. Some such period has been generally assumed. There is no obligation to confine payments to that period, for the prolongation is part of an arrangement intended to lighten the burden on Germany. On the other hand, the Dawes Plan leaves entirely open the number of annuities, and certainly even at the end of 62 years at the present rates of payment which do not even cover reasonable interest, Germany will not have begun to pay off its capital indebtedness as stated in the schedule of payments of 1921. The true objection lies in the apparently arbitrary process of relating reparations to allied debts.

Interallied debts have come to be the very foundation of German reparations.

Presumably, if there were no interallied debt problem, there would be no reparation problem. They act and react upon each other. The solution of one is the solution of both. There is, as a consequence of war, a special condition which we may call international indebtedness. That is why the United States must be keenly interested in these European controversies. Ultimately, they are as much American as they are European.

There are not two economic systems in the world, but only one; and American co-operation is essential for the satisfactory working of this economic system.

**Academy of Dramatic Art**  
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A. J. H. D. F. B. S.  
Autumn Course in the  
Art of the Theatre  
Courses Sept. 17  
Particulars application  
CLASSES AND PRIVATE TUITION  
Staff of skilled instructors  
449 Yonge St., Toronto Phone King 5801

**Yonge and Queen Streets**

**Imperial Bank**  
OF CANADA

**YONGE & BLOOR  
BRANCH**

**502 YONGE STREET**

**Third Floor Center**

**The Robert Simpson Company Limited**

**TORONTO**

**Yonge and Queen Streets**

**Robert Simpson Company Limited**

**TORONTO**

**Yonge and Queen Streets**

**Robert Simpson Company Limited**

**TORONTO**

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# Theatrical News of the World

## "The Lady With a Lamp"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

**T**HETEROGOING Londoners are being thrilled and refreshed by a play that brings vividly into today the character of that great Nineteenth Century worker for humanity, Florence Nightingale. This drama portrays her lofty purpose, which spared neither herself nor others in the service of her fellow beings. It is by the rising young dramatist, Reginald Berkeley, who has chosen for his title, "The Lady With a Lamp." The play has had so remarkable a success in the Arts Theater Club, where it has been running to crowded houses made up of private audiences, with Miss Edith Evans in the title rôle, that arrangements were made to enable the general public to see it at the Garrick Theater.

The story opens with Florence Nightingale among her social friends at her home at Embley Park, Hampshire. Among the friends are Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister; Sidney Herbert, the promising hope of the rising political party, who sees the inward greatness of Florence; and Henry Tremayne, with eyes only for her personal charms. In a stimulating scene with Palmerston, Florence relates how a call came to her, as with the prophets of old, through the medium of a waking vision. Henry Tremayne, the suitor, tells that her mission must ever hold first place in his thoughts, as she gently refuses his offer of marriage this time.

The next scene is in London, where we see Florence as matron of a training home for nurses, dealing in her clever, drastic way with trying committees. Here she receives and accepts the official offer from Palmerston and Sidney Herbert, now War Minister, to take a staff of trained nurses out to the military hospitals in the Crimea.

In the hospital at Scutari we see Florence as a martinet in all her cooking, order out of chaos; disciplining out of insolence, and most difficult of all, official compliance out of cold disdain and neglect. Soon a desperately wounded soldier is brought in, and she becomes the Lady with the Lamp. Its light reveals the soldier as her erstwhile suitor, Henry Tremayne, who has enlisted and followed her to the Crimea, to emulate her example.

In a deeply moving scene he passes away in her arms, happy in the appreciation of her unselfishness and true greatness. Here understands Florence at last. This scene is beautifully written and shows the apparent ruthlessness in Florence Nightingale's character balanced by a quality of supreme gentleness, either of which is always at hand when required. In this scene also is introduced Dr. Sutherland, otherwise "Scottee," her faithful friend and co-worker for many years.

We are back in London again, some years later. Florence, fully occupied with her present work, has almost forgotten the past and the nightmare of Scutari, which has left

its mark on her in a superficially weakened physique, but with a deeply strengthened character. Again we see contrasting examples of her ruthlessness and tenderness. Sidney Herbert appears. Broke by overwork, the War Minister feels that he must resign. Florence brands him as a deserter, who would certainly have lost his life at dawn, had he been only a private in the ranks. But in the following scene we see the shadow of his passing from his wife, now Lady Herbert, we see the tender Florence, whose parting shadow on the wall had been kissed by the wounded soldiers at Scutari.

Again years pass. Florence, now physically inactive, is still the hard worker she always was and still attended by her faithful friend "Scottee." The last scene of all takes place in 1907 in the home presented to her by Queen Victoria, in South Street, London. A distinguished and democratic little gathering is assembled. The Court Chamberlain, a Secretary of State, the Lord Mayor of London, a representative of the Emperor of Germany, the president of the American Red Cross, nieces and grandnieces and Crimian veterans. They await the arrival of Florence Nightingale to be invested with the Order of Merit, conferred upon her by King Edward VII. It is the highest reward in his power to bestow.

Presently Florence Nightingale is wheeled in and all rise to their feet. Felicitous speeches are made, the happiest by the American representative. The Order of Merit is placed round her shoulders by the Court Chamberlain, and the Lord Mayor confers upon her the Freedom of the City of London. All are deeply moved as she signs the roll.

All leave the room. Last of all Lady Herbert of Lea, who bends and kisses the hand of her old friend and foe, for Florence was both. The little girl, the tardy official recognition of her country, joins after its close, of the life's work of one of the greatest of Englishwomen. And yet there is something fitting in the delay, for time alone has enabled the greatness of her labors to be fully appreciated. The players were all worthy of the play. Edith Evans, as Florence Nightingale, gives us by far the best of the many good things she has done. Perhaps because she has here the best material to work upon. Chief amongst her many able supporters were Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies in a thoroughly artistic and self-effacing rendering of the somewhat unromantic but touching character of Lady Herbert. Nell Porter played Sidney Herbert with conviction. As Dr. Sutherland, Henry Oscar gave a noteworthy impersonation. Leslie Banks was manly and convincing as Henry Tremayne, and Eddie Norwood, as Lord Palmerston, was a delightful rendering of the traditional portrait of the popular "Pam." Others in the cast are Richard Goolden, Muriel Aked, Clare Harris, Doris Barton, Reginald Purdon, A. E. Rayner.

The play, well produced by Leslie Banks and Edith Evans, is a production of which all Londoners may be proud. Though a note on the program states that it is not a program play, it largely is. "The Lady with a Lamp" is a living, moving drama of great accomplishment, dealing with a grand subject.

The present writer well remembers as a boy in London looking up at the well-known balcony overlooking Park Lane where sat or reclined an elderly lady always surrounded by much business and papers, poring over her work quite indifferent to all passers-by. But they were not all indifferent to her. The curious would look long and eagerly, whilst some of those who knew and men working on neighboring buildings, would respectfully doff their caps to her. She was Florence Nightingale.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

**M**ANY film plays are now being made by the big German company, the Ufa, with an eye to the English and American market. Beginning soon after the World War the Ufa productions began to attract international attention because of innovations in motion picture methods. Now this policy is in part reversed, and Ufa takes its story-telling cue from Hollywood. Two of its recent pictures—"Looping the Loop," with the perennial circus clown theme, and "The Secret of the Orient," with an exotic decor—exemplify this policy and can be dismissed as average films.

"The Hungarian Rhapsody" is quite another matter. It offers superb skill, imaginative direction and a real landscape. Erich Pommer, who recently returned from Hollywood, and evidently learned more than pictures may have entertained value first and last directed the film. Beautiful landscapes enchant the eye and make one forget the thinness of the story. There are real summer skies; fleecy clouds float above the trees and the wide waving cornfields that set the main motif of the story.

**"Nuri the Elephant"**

Two films made in India recently came to the Berlin kinos on the same day: "Nuri the Elephant" at the Tautenburg Palast; and "The Monument of Great Love" at the Ufa Palast am Zoo.

It is in the matter of real "atmosphere" that these two films score. As only Indian players and Indian people appear in them, they show something of the real face of India, and also happen to reveal two different aspects of Indian life.

Frau Lola Kreutzberg, the German lady who is responsible for "Nuri the Elephant" wanted to show the common people. So we see them eating their rice in their dark dwellings, we see them at the fair watching the fakirs; we see them in their religious devotions. However, the author of the elephant "Nuri" provide the chief interest.

This huge, lumbering, patient elephant, from the estate of the Maharajah of Mysore, is really the wise, kindly, funny, intelligent elephant of the picture books and stories. He works hard for his master. He breaks tree trunks down and carries the logs in his trunk. He tends the cradle of the master's baby. He saves the baby from the clutches of the thieving monkey, and rescues the heroine, Krishna, from the wicked merchant. All the players in this picture were good. The two young people who played Krishna and Bulbule gave natural, unaffected performances.

**The Taj Mahal**

"The Monument of a Great Love" was made near Agra. Here is the India of story and legend, of pomp and ceremony, of palaces and princes. The film tells how the Taj Mahal, that marvel of architectural beauty, came to be built.

Selima, the child of an Indian princess, is kidnapped in a robbery caused by the poor potter, Ghandi. The potter's son, Shirai, and Selima grow up together as brother and sister. Shirai has a deep love for Selima, which he hopes will be returned. Selima is stolen by a robber band, and sold in the slave market to a powerful prince. She falls in love with her master, he returns her love.

Shirai finds her, and implores her to return to the potter's hut. She refuses. Finally, when she has passed on, the prince wishes to build the most beautiful monument in the world to her memory, and it is now Shirai who designs, in memory of his love for Selima, the Taj Mahal.

The legend is beautiful and tactfully told. Imposture, craft and connivance of the ruling princes are brought into play. The garden, the costumes, the masses of people, the elephants and camels, all dazzle with the bounding vitality of the period. Meena Rai takes the leading rôle. Seeta Devi has a serious part in this picture.

**"Merry Andrew"**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**N**EW YORK—At Henry Miller's Theater, Laurence Rivers, Inc., presents "Merry Andrew," a new comedy by Lewis Beach. The cast:

Andrew Alken.....Walter Connolly  
Ernestine Aiken.....Effie Shannon  
Jane Aiken.....Nedra Harrigan  
Richard Milburn.....Grant Mills  
Terry Ellis.....Reed Brown Jr.  
Ruth Edwards.....John C. Craig  
Bart Pickman.....John King  
Karl Bowker.....J. Hammond Dailey  
John Nash.....Howard Dailey  
Katie Pearl.....Marie Marble  
Pearl.....Virginia Williams  
A Salesman.....Orville Harris

C. F. A.

## AMUSEMENTS

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EVEN. AT 8:30  
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TONIGHT—"THE DANCERS"—  
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Tickets at Box Office—2 to 10.

**COLONIAL** \$2 MAT. TOMORROW  
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Best of All Cohen Hits!  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMING  
—POLLY WALKER  
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Rhinelander 7834

**NEW YORK CITY**

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Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

**WALTER WOOL**  
in the Thrilling Musical Hit  
**THE RED ROBE**  
with HELEN GILLILAND

**ARTHUR HOPKINS** Presents  
**HOLIDAY**  
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY.

**PLYMOUTH** Thurs., 45th St. at Broadway  
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

**HAMPDEN'S** 62nd St. at Broadway  
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat.

**HAMPDEN** in CYRANO de BERGERAC

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HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY

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American Academy of Dramatic Art  
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## RESTAURANTS

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Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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212 West Grand River

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**The Monitor Reader**  
Answers to Questions Asked on  
the Next to the Last Page.

1. \$32,000,000.  
2. Cymbals.  
3. Virginia County, Va.  
4. 1,344,000.  
5. In the Bahamas.  
6. Their country tidy.  
7. "Relative."  
8. 400,000,000,000,000.  
9. Arsenic.  
10. \$324.

## IN "HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY"



Dita Parlo and Willy Frisch as the Chief Players.

retreat from the world, she comes face to face with the man of her heart's desire, wounded, helpless; and there turns back to save him.

Walter Byron plays acceptably opposite the star, though looking more like an officer of his native England than of Prussian extraction. Louis Wolheim is effectively cast as the menacing Le Bete. Francis Marion wrote the story, which was adapted for the screen by Carel Wilson.

**Marquis Preferred**  
Adolph Menjou's latest Parisian titbit, "Marquis Preferred," is well up to his average flimseys. He has every opportunity here to be suave, subtle, smart, and to show the world at large how really simple it is to override all obstacles if one is only a marquis and a determined romantic. Thus we see the urbane Mr. Menjou being incorporated by his creditors, among whom figure conspicuously his valet, his chef, and his tailor. These three draw up elaborate papers concerning the achievement of a highly dowered wife, and they dog his steps until he has signed an affidavit on the dotted line. His heart is not to be denied, and an unromantic fate is averted before the final fade-out.

Mr. Menjou plays the faultlessly garbed Frenchman as he knows so well how to do, and Frank Tuttle has given this affair a properly sophisticated direction, particularly in the opening scenes. Nora Lane is a lovely heroine, and Chester Conklin and Dot Farley add comedy bits. Mischa Powers, Alex Meleski and Michael Visaroff are excellent as the incorporators of "Marquis Preferred." Ernest Vajda adapted the film from a story by Frederic Arnold Kummer.

**"Weary River"**

Richard Barthelmess' "Weary River" is at the Central Theater. This First National essay in sound is built around a theme-song. Mr. Barthelmess' pleasant ability to lift himself up in sentimental balladry is the motivating force of the film, albeit the principal action occurs much too often in sentimen-tary. Cooley has worked out a plausible story of the redemption of an imprisoned gangster. He becomes leader of the prison band, and his singing comes over the radio to comfort the girl he left behind. His relapse to type through the belief of prison taunt is averted at the last minute by the efforts of the girl and the kindly warden of the prison, and all ends well. The film, competently directed by Frank Lloyd, is an unfortunate mixture of silent drama and talking interludes, with a continuous loss of photographic charm due to poor lighting in the sound sequences.

There are dramatic crises aplenty as the conventional story winds and out toward its long-expected finale. She makes a striking picture with her blonde beauty and her natural charm, and she must be given credit for exceeding her former historical accomplishments by many a whisker. Miss Banky has labored valiantly in behalf of a story that only comes into quickened life at fitful intervals. She makes a striking picture with her blonde beauty and her natural charm, and she must be given credit for exceeding her former historical accomplishments by many a whisker.

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Emil Jannings is to appear in a film version of "The Concert," the Herman Bahr comedy in which Leo Dittrichstein once starred.

## The World Theater

### Chicago's Shakespeare Season

**F**ROM Chicago has come a bit of enthusiastic publicity that is more ordinarily justified.

"Chicago the Cultural Center of the English-Speaking World" the item begins, "Jan. 21-Feb. 16 Four Weeks

of Shakespeare Festival. Comedies

—Histories—Tragedies." At the Studebaker Theater George Arliss is appearing as Shylock in Winthrop Ames' revival of "The Merchant of Venice."

At the Auditorium Theater George C. Tyler is presenting "Macbeth" with Gordon Craig's settings and a cast headed by Florence Reed,

Lyn Harding and William Farnum.

For two weeks beginning Feb. 4 the Stratford-on-Avon Players are to present "Hamlet."

"Richard III." "The Taming of the Shrew." "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

"Henry IV, Part I" and "Julius Caesar."

There is a footnote to the effect that "New York does not get this company."

**"The Lady With a Lamp**



## THE HOME FORUM

## A Modern Looks at Calendars

FOR some reason or other this year, the hosts of calendars did not arrive as early as usual, but when they did begin to pour in the flood was well-nigh overwhelming. And even now at the end of the first month they still come streaming. They come in the malls; they are brought by tradesmen; they appear at the door mysteriously conveyed by unseen messengers; for all I know they are dropped on my front porch by airplane. I counted up to thirty and then stopped. It looks as if I were a collector of calendars. At all events the steady flow of them has become quite astonishing, and for the first time I have found myself suddenly interested in the variety of forms and decoration (and advertising allurements) which they exhibit.

What to do with them all is a puzzle which assumes the proportions of a crisis. Here is a daily reader pad (the only one I have had to purchase) of one kind, that is or seems to be quite essential as it plays its daily rôle in the center of the stage on my desk. One displaying a month at a glance I hang up within easy reach of eye and hand. A third showing the whole year on a two-inch square I am glad to carry in my pocket. But here are dozens more strewn about me. I well know that they must go into the discard. And yet I hesitate. I procrastinate. It is almost like throwing away a whole year. They appear to voice some deep significance.—

Daughters of Time, the hypocritical Days . . .  
Marching single in an endless file  
To each they offer gifts after his will,  
Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds them all.

I can hardly bear to give up any of these little squares with their simple symbolic figures as they march away seen abreast into the future which will be the present.

They need none of the added adornments, artistic or informational. Each one is a mutely eloquent herald of the "mystery of time, the illimitable, silent, never-resting . . . rolling, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean tide." Yet few of them fail to offer far more. All but the most severely plain show the aspects of the moon, and some include the hours of sunrise and sunset, not to speak of the very minutes when the tides reach their flood and ebb. So the whole daily round of nature passes before my eye in these little, like fairies, which even slight evidence of the imagination. The whole science of astronomy unfolds in those tiny symbols which represent the moon; and in the figures indicating high and low tide there flows the sea in all its lore and solemn glory.

Others mark important dates in human events and the anniversaries of important men and women through many centuries. What visions rise from such simple figures, too! The whole course of history. The landmarks in literature, art, music, institutions, invention, discovery! If I should follow through what all these names and dates mean, my knowledge would become scarcely less than encyclopedic. Surely I could spend not only this year but many more in discovering what they mean. I should become nothing less than educated—so far as facts can educate.

Still others print engrossing pictures which represent significant events or milestones in progress. Here, for example, from a publisher is one which shows graphic glimpses of the modes of travel a hundred years ago, by stagecoach, ferry, and flatboat, one for each month of the year. A suggestive panorama of human living therewith unfolds before us.

Besides all these, not a few are mostly pictures. Down at the bottom of those is a modest little calendar, while in vast expanse above an elaborate colored lithograph reproduces some painting, famous or otherwise. You know a certain prevailing type: either an enchanting maiden with gay parasol in one hand, a suspiciously urban sunbonnet dangling long streamers in the other, and a gleaming smile; or a pastoral landscape with numerous cows gazing forth at you reflectively.

Last of all and in some respects most precious are these (not always quite artistic) animals which talk— "Three in the Year with Pickings—Ruskin—or Tennyson," actually printing some of them, a quotation for every day in the year. Here is wealth all mined and assembled in the most concentrated form. To dwell each day with a memorable utterance of a great writer is no slight culture. And these are the calendars which never date. They need not be renewed—unless you wear them out.

Calendars informative, calendars edifying, calendars aesthetic, calendars inspiring. If we followed the inviting paths which they open we should not have time for anything else. And yet their ostensible purpose is to measure out the time and theoretically to help us to use it profitably.

Do we not, however, often long to get all calendars? Would we not rather erase the figures which mark the flight of time, cancel those obligations which hold us day in and day out, and devote ourselves to those alluring paths. Yet we cannot, because we are moderns and are strangely fascinated and dominated by time, far more than by space. Do we not realize that this concern, significantly rendered into the distinctly modern maxim "Time is money," is so recent? In Mr. Lewis Mumford's brilliant volume "The Golden Day" we read of the invention of clocks and watches in the Middle Ages and of the ringing of bells to mark the hour. "The craftsman began by measuring time; presently he could measure millimeters, too, and with the knowledge and techniques introduced by the clock-maker, he was ready to make the telescope, the microscope, the odolite—all of them instruments of a new order of spatial exploration and measurement." Only then and not before could the new mariners set forth across the ocean; only then could other explorers travel backward and forward with a new interest in history and archaeology. An arresting explanation assuredly of the dawning of modern consciousness.

Reddish-gray dust floated near the horizon, while above the sands a dense hazy banner hung motionless in the air, like a streamer of thick mist floating above the surface of a quiet sea. Now and then great columns of dust would rise from the floor of the desert and mount upward into the air with a peculiar whirling motion, as if fanned by an unseen wind; while bits of leaves and sand would spiral suddenly along the ground as if agitated by playful currents of hot air.

At midnight a scurrying little breeze blew down from the north, carrying in its breath a hint of approaching rain. Dry stalks of yucca and low creosote bushes rustled with joyful anticipation and sent forth a pungent acrid odor. One thought of seaweed and fields of curing hay. A subdued swishing and nodding of gamma grass near the sand dunes, the swaying of thorny branches in the mesquite thicket, betrayed the presence of tiny rodents and silver-furred kangaroo rats foraging through the dusky hours.

At the first intimation of the rare torrential downpour, all nature prepared a welcome and the desert opened wide its arms. Suddenly, with a prelude of scattered drops, the great winter rain broke, and a wide sheet of slanting water increased in volume until it became a steady roar. It made of the desert a new land, splashing with water, quivering and glistening with light.

When the morning dawned, the whole contour of the land had changed. Gone was the languid gray desert and, in its stead, smiled a wide bright landscape from which every vestige of dust and dirt had been washed. Vivid grass and upright shrubbery, sparkling in the glorious light of a winter day. Little depressions, full of water, dimpled in the breeze, and hurrying streams of water gushed down every wash and arroyo which had been dry, hot and powder-strewn for many months.

On a glistening, dew-spangled arrowroot, gray-and-white shrike balanced and teetered decorously, while in the dense green Bermuda grass around the desert water hole a flock of migrating red-winged blackbirds twittered sociably. From a clump of twisted cactus a sand-gray thrasher sent forth a song which fairly echoed across the rain-soaked land.

Every pool caught in the rocks and every tank in the foothill country was now brimful of precious rain water, and the prospector with his mouse-gray donkeys would soon be following the old trail to the mine; for with the coming of winter rains came the assurance of water for man and beast.

How welcome to the arid, parched land is the winter rain! Even the skeins of orange-tinted dodder, twining among the shrubs by the roadside, appeared like a great hand of freshly spun yarn spread out to dry. Fair ilies, gaudy cactus blossoms, royal-blue smoke-tree flowers, cerise sand verbena and otherworld primroses would soon open in sandy places, to change the desolate wastes into bowers of beauty.



The Haunt of the Heron. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by A. B. Webb.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

### Rain on the Colorado Desert

**I**N MORE respects than one, this most recent of Mr. A. B. Webb's color prints resembles some of the paintings of the great Swedish artist, Bruno Liljeforss, who occasionally makes the animal or bird which has furnished him with the idea and the title for a big canvas play such an insignificant part in the composition of the picture that it might be entirely overlooked. Never mind. It is this dot over the i which justifies the many square feet in which it is only like an incidental thought.

Mr. Webb has not gone to quite this length and he has not called his print "The Heron," but "The Haunt of the Heron," which of course makes a difference. And this leads up to another similarity between the two artists. Although the great Swede, if you go by the titles he gives to his paintings, looks upon the natural scenery simply as a setting for his main motif, he is an admirable landscapist, choosing scene and hour to suit his purpose, and even without the "snipe," or whatever the subject may be, his canvas would be full of appeal and charm.

In Mr. Webb's print the landscape is admittedly the leading feature and one of a rare and striking beauty. The horizon, that most picturesque hour of all the twenty-four, and the lofty sky has donned its richest and most impressive hues. The sun has just sunk below the horizon, leaving the heavens a glory of mellow gold and purple. Nothing detracts from the serene beauty of this distant lake and forest, still left in their virginial remoteness.

At midnight a scurrying little breeze blew down from the north, carrying in its breath a hint of approaching rain. Dry stalks of yucca and low creosote bushes rustled with joyful anticipation and sent forth a pungent acrid odor. One thought of seaweed and fields of curing hay. A subdued swishing and nodding of gamma grass near the sand dunes, the swaying of thorny branches in the mesquite thicket, betrayed the presence of tiny rodents and silver-furred kangaroo rats foraging through the dusky hours.

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How welcome to the arid, parched land is the winter rain! Even the skeins of orange-tinted dodder, twining among the shrubs by the roadside, appeared like a great hand of freshly spun yarn spread out to dry. Fair ilies, gaudy cactus blossoms, royal-blue smoke-tree flowers, cerise sand verbena and otherworld primroses would soon open in sandy places, to change the desolate wastes into bowers of beauty.

### Le Pouvoir de la Bonté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

**A**U SIXIÈME chapitre du Second Livre des Rois, un beau récit raconte de quelle façon l'hostilité fut guérie par la bonté. Il est écrit que "le roi de Syrie faisait la guerre à Israël," mais, par l'intermédiaire d'Élisée, Dieu avertit les Israélites des actions des Syriens, à temps pour leur permettre de se protéger contre les attaques projetées. Quand le roi de Syrie apprit qu'Élisée informait le roi d'Israël de l'intention des Syriens, il envoya une troupe considérable pour prendre Élisée et l'amener en Syrie.

Lorsque les troupes des Syriens arrivèrent à l'endroit où était Élisée, celui-ci, divinement protégé, sortit et offrit de les mener au lieu où ils désiraient aller. Ne reconnaissant pas Élisée, ils le suivirent et furent conduits par lui au milieu de la ville de Samarie. Quand le roi d'Israël vit que l'ennemi était entre ses mains et à sa merci, il crut à Élisée: "Faut-il les frapper, mon père, faut-il les frapper?" Élisée répondit au roi: "Ne les frappe pas; . . . Mets devant eux le pain et de l'eau; qu'ils mangent et boivent et qu'ils retournent chez leur maître." Après avoir donné "un grand repas" aux Syriens, on les renvoya en paix. Il est écrit plus loin que "les bandes syriennes ne firent plus d'incursions sur le territoire d'Israël."

L'essence du christianisme est l'amour, et l'expression de l'amour est une condition obligatoire si l'on veut être un Scientifique Chrétien. Mrs. Eddy a écrit à la page 113 de *Science and Sanit* avec la Clef des Ecritures (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "La partie vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science Chrétienne, c'est l'amour." Le monde ressent aujourd'hui les effets de cet enseignement, car il y a entre les nations et les peuples une sympathie, une coopération et une amitié plus grandes qu'il n'en a jamais eu dans l'histoire du monde. L'esprit de bonté, l'esprit fraternel, l'esprit de bonté, est en voie de se répandre "dans nos coeurs," et il y a dans la pensée universelle une influence divine, tendant à attirer les nations et les individus vers une union plus parfaite, et le maintenir ensemble par un lien plus étroit. Lorsque plusieurs travaillent ensemble dans un but commun, en aidant mutuellement, le but élevé est plus facilement atteint.

Les directeurs de maisons commerciales et leurs employés commencent à comprendre qu'une organisation prospère et harmonieuse est le résultat de l'obéissance à la règle de la bonté, et que l'organisation ainsi édifiée est plus près de la perfection quand elle est pénétrée de cet esprit d'affectionnée coopération dépeint par Esse et illustré dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne: "Il s'identifie l'autre et chacun dit à son frère: Courage! Le forgeron encourage le fondeur; celui qui poli au marteau encourage celui qui frappe l'enclume."

**A Song of the Harp**

**I**seult, Iseult of Ireland. The years are born again, Again Tintagel's towers stand, And blows the corn again, The russet corn again.

Again, again the shoreward waves Make wondrous undertownd, That whispers down the forest nave, When melody is flown, When twilight birds are flown.

**I**seult, Iseult, remember thou How soft the music swept— Nay till the Hly moon arow.

I'll dream that time has slept, All flower-like has slept.

**S**o softly was the harping wrought As in the web of sound The wings of melody were caught, And fluttering music bound, And moth-winged music bound.

**I**seult, Iseult, when night is drawn I'll cross the Irish sea, And in the moon's white fragrant dawn Steal down the dusk to thee, Across the years to thee.

**A**rchibald Macleish, in "Towers of Ivory."

### The Power of Kindness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**I**N THE sixth chapter of II Kings there is related a beautiful story of how hostility was healed with kindness. It is written that "the king of Syria warred against Israel," but the Israelites were warned of God through Eliisa of the actions of the Syrians in time to protect themselves from intended attacks. When the king of Syria learned that Eliisa was informing the king of Israel of the intent of the Syrians, he sent a great host" to bring Eliisa to Syria.

When the Syrian bands came to the place where Eliisa was, he being divinely protected, went out and offered to direct them to the place to which they desired to go. Not recognizing Eliisa, they followed him, and he led them into the midst of Samaria. When the king of Israel saw that the enemy was in his hands, to deal with as he pleased, he cried out to Eliisa: "Shall I smite them? shall I smite them?" Eliisa answered the king: "Thou shalt not smite them: . . . set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." After "great provision" had been given to the Syrians, they were sent away in peace. It is further written that "the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel."

A definition of "conciliate" is "to overcome the hostility of." It is the earnest endeavor of all sincere adherents of Christian Science to overcome not only the hostility engendered by malice, envy, jealousy, but also to heal all unkind thought in its incipiency. This desirable result divine Love, truly lived and expressed, is fully adequate to accomplish. When Christian Science rules in our hearts, friendly affection and good will are the result. Then, being willing to arbitrate, or, rather, to let right instead of personal opinion govern, we set a full measure of kindness before those who seem to be our enemies, and send them away to their own place unharmed by any hostile thought, word, or deed.

The essence of Christianity is love, and the expression of love is an imperative condition if one would be a Christian Scientist. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 113), "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love." The world today is feeling the effect of this teaching; for there is larger sympathy, greater co-operation, and more friendliness among nations and peoples than has ever before been experienced in the history of the world. The spirit of brotherly love, or kindness, is being "shed abroad in our hearts," and there is in the universal thought a divine influence tending to draw and hold together nations and individuals in a closer bond of union. When many are working together toward a common purpose, each one helping the other, the high goal is more easily attained.

Heads of business concerns and their employees are beginning to resort to war and a greater desire for world peace and world harmony, as evidenced by the various efforts which are being made to establish

### Not a Novel At All

As it happened, Pickwick, which has many claims to be considered the most remarkable work of fiction in the English language, has a history which is almost as remarkable as itself. Like Topsy, it may be said to have "just grown." At the beginning neither Dickens (for all that he may have hinted to the contrary) nor anybody else had any very clear idea of what it was to become. Not only did there come a gradual alteration in its outlook and technique, but the character of its hero materially changed.

The precise definition or proper scope of a novel may never have been satisfactorily decided, but, even so, few critics would be inclined to call Pickwick—I may be excused if I use the abbreviated title—a novel at all. It has no beginning and no end; it is just one great mass of glorious stuff which somehow got itself written. And the joke of the thing is that it was not at first intended to be anything more than another sketch by "Boz," lengthened for the purposes of serial publication, and more or less as an accompaniment to certain projected prints of a sporting nature which required some sort of textual embroidery. . . .

What happened? What does happen to make a work of fiction which in one month is selling quietly in its hundreds sell in the next in tens of thousands? With Pickwick there was no colossal advertising campaign. Huge posters were not disfiguring the roadside. The critics were not shouting themselves hoarse over it. That kind of humour might be all very well, but was it not rather vulgar? That, you will find, was the general trend of such criticism as had already found their way into print. Then what was the detonator which caused so sudden and so overwhelming an avalanche of orders from every part of the country? By what miracle did it happen that over every dinner-table, whether it was standing, beautifully polished, in a West End mansion or, a plain thing, in a dumpy, one-room cottage, two people, a master and a man, neither of whom had ever existed outside the covers of a book, were monopolizing the conversation? You can only answer such questions in the vaguest way. With the meeting of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, not only had two quaint folks made friends; they were demanding to make friends with all the world. Not a man, woman, nor schoolboy but wanted to shake Mr. Pickwick by the hand and listen to Sam's Cockney wisdom. . . . It seemed even possible that you would find them round the corner laughing together and delighted to meet you. And their adventures! The world they lived in! You knew it quite well, and yet it was a new world of enchantments. Your starstruck critics in their starstruck journals might talk of ounces of Sterne and pounds of Smollett and handfuls of Hook, but where else could you find another Pickwick or another Weller? Not nowhere at all. They had come, and every month you had an opportunity of getting to know them much better, and assuredly they were the two people of all time to whom everybody must, unconsciously, have been waiting for years.—RALPH STRAUS, in "Dickens: A Portrait in Panels."

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT

Publisher's Agent  
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BOSTON, U. S. A.

## UTILITIES ARE PROMINENT IN UNEVEN MARKET

**Stock Prices Inclined to Move Uncertainly—Tone Hesitant**

**NEW YORK** (AP)—A tightening of credit and upward revisions of margin requirements prompted heavy selling on the stock market today, which depressed a score of recently strong issues about 2 to 6 points. Heavy accumulation of utilities continued, however, several reaching new high ground.

Call money mounted above 6 percent, and during the early part of the week as loans were called in preparation for the month-end payments. The rate increased to 7 per cent in early afternoon, was expected to go higher.

Conflicting reports from London indicated that between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in gold had been taken from New York, but the opinion gained ground that the Bank of England would soon act to prevent further losses. An increase in the Bank of England rediscount rate is regarded as likely this week.

An unsettling development was a drop in the output point of the United States Steel. Directors meet this afternoon, and Wall Street has grown skeptical over the rumors of an extra or stock dividend, believing that such action is unlikely, unless world markets take later in the year.

Philadelphia Company mounted 9 points, while Commonwealth Power, American & Foreign Power, American Water Works, and Detroit Edison rose 8 to 10 points to new records. Commercial Solvents jumped more than 8 points to a new top, on an excellent fourth quarter earnings report.

Wright Aeronautical, Allied Chemical, Joseph Marconi, and Standard Solder lost 4 to 7 points, while American Telephone, General Motors (old), Westinghouse, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck and others yielded 2 points and more.

Shorts began to cover freely in the final hour when a number of issues responded to large scale buying. St. Joseph Lead rallied 8 points from its low, and International Nickel and John Marconi also recovered. Burroughs Adding Machine jumped 8%, United Fruit 6%, Allis Chalmers 9 and Dalaware & Hudson 7. American Radiator, after soaring to 21, slipped to 20. Pressure was still exerted on the market by a number of unknown stocks. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 4,000,000.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York	Call loans... 6%
Commercial paper... 5% 6%	
Customers' loans... 5% 6%	
Collateral loans... 5% 6%	
Time loans... 6%	
Sixty-ninety days... 7%	
Four to six months... 7%	

Today's Previous  
Bar silver in New York... 58¢  
Bar silver in London... 58¢ 54¢  
Bar gold in London... \$44 1/2d 54¢ 1/2d

**Clearing House Figures**

Boston New York	Exchanges... \$44,000,000 \$19,000,000
Barrel... 27,000,000 187,000,000	
R. F. credit bank... 26,901,579 156,000,000	

**Acceptance Market**

30 days... 5 1/4%
60 days... 5 1/4%
90 days... 5 1/4%
4 months... 5 1/4%
5 months... 5 1/4%
6 months... 5 1/4%

Note: Banks are private, eligible bankers in general 1/4 per cent higher.

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

**Europe**

Sterling: Today, Last, Prev. Parity	£4.84 £4.84 £4.865
Demand... 4.84 £4.84 £4.865	
Cables... 4.85 4.84 4.866	
France—franc... 1.91 1.90 1.89	
Belgium—belga... 1.389 1.380 1.380	
Italy—lira... 0.523 0.523 0.523	
Greece—drachma... 2.376 2.376 2.376	
Austria—schilling... 1.01 1.01 1.01	
Czechoslovakia—crown... 0.2965 0.2965 0.2965	
Hungary—korona... 2.665 2.665 2.665	
Portugal—escudo... 0.409 0.409 0.409	
Greece—drachma... 0.1924 0.1924 0.1924	
Holland—florin... 4.009 4.009 4.009	
Norway—krone... 0.2685 0.2685 0.2685	
Poland—zloty... 1.124 1.124 1.124	
Portugal—escudo... 0.409 0.409 0.409	
Rumania—leu... 0.6064 0.6064 0.6064	
Spain—peseta... 1.633 1.633 1.633	
Sweden—krona... 2.673 2.673 2.673	
Denmark—krone... 2.026 2.026 2.026	
Jugoslavia—dina... 0.1753 0.1753 0.1753	

**Far East**

Hong Kong—dollar... 4.8875 5.428 5.428

Shanghai—tael... 6.315 6.315 6.315

India—rupee... 4.565 4.565 4.565

Japan—yen... 4.850 4.535 4.988

Philippines—peso... 4.975 4.975 4.975

St. Thomas—dollar... 0.563 0.563 0.563

**South America**

Argentina—peso... 4.218 4.245 4.245

Brazil—milreis... 1.195 1.195 1.324

Chile—peso... 1.005 1.005 1.005

Colombia—peso... 0.732 0.732 0.732

Peru—pound... 4.00 4.00 4.865

Uruguay—peso... 1.0273 1.0273 1.0273

Venezuela—bolivar... 1.910 1.910 1.910

**North America**

Canada—dollar... 59¢ 59¢ 59¢

Cuba—dollar... 599.00 599.00 599.00

Mexico—dollar... 4.812 4.812 4.812

\*Par unsettled.

**NEW YORK COTTON**

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev.

Open High Low Last Close

Mar. 15... 19.55 19.57 19.57 19.57 19.57

May 19.55 19.57 19.57 19.57 19.57

July 19.55 19.57 19.57 19.57 19.57

Dec. 19.55 19.57 19.57 19.57 19.57

Spots 20.65, down 10 points.

**New Orleans Cotton**

Prev. Open High Low Last Close

Mar. 15... 19.50 19.51 19.50 19.51 19.51

May 19.50 19.51 19.50 19.51 19.51

July 19.50 19.51 19.50 19.51 19.51

Dec. 19.50 19.51 19.50 19.51 19.51

Spots 19.50, down 10 points.

**Cheapest Cotton**

Prev. Open High Low Last Close

Mar. 15... 19.34 19.46 19.26 19.27 19.27

May 19.34 19.44 19.25 19.30 19.40

July 19.34 19.44 19.21 19.29 19.38

Oct. 19.34 19.44 19.21 19.29 19.38

Spots 14.44, up 2 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 4900.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Last	Close	Sales	High	Low	Last	Close
400 Abitibi... 51 49 49 50 50	300 Elec P&L pf 107 1/2	107 197 107 107	108	108	100 NY Stm 7 1/4	114 114 114 114	114	114 114	114
10 Ab & Stratus 139 1/2 139 1/2 140	900 Elec Sto Bat 85 1/2	83 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2	86	86	100 Norf & West 10 1/2	196 1/2 196 1/2 196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2 196 1/2	196 1/2
400 Am. Ex... 407 408 408 408	700 Elkr. Horn... 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5	6	6	1400 No A Ed pf 103	103 103 103 103	103	103 103 103	103
400 Adr-Pf... 48 48 48 48	500 Elmer-Br A... 13 13 13 13	13 13 13 13	13	13	700 No Ger Ll... 59 59 59 59	58 58 58 58	58	58 58 58	58
200 Adams w... 34 34 34 34	100 Elm. Br. A... 13 13 13 13	13 13 13 13	13	13	1000 No Grecia 108 108 108 108	107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2	107 1/2
200 Ahumada... 4 4 4 4	200 End. John... 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2	73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	1000 No Norwaltas 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
200 Air. Corp. 110 108 108 108	200 Eng. Trust... 23 23 23 23	23 23 23 23	23	23	1000 No Olivell... 28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28
200 Am. Ind. 105 104 104 104	200 Equit. Bldg... 92 92 92 92	92 92 92 92	92	92	1000 No Oppenheim... 74 74 74 74	74 74 74 74	74 74 74 74	74 74 74 74	74 74 74 74
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Elec. Tru... 270 270 270 270	270 270 270 270	270	270	1000 No Panhandle... 45 45 45 45	45 45 45 45	45 45 45 45	45 45 45 45	45 45 45 45
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pao Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pac. Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pao Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pao Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pao Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140	140	140	1000 No Pao Gas... 55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55	55 55 55 55
200 Am. Int'l. 104 103 103 103	200 Eng. Tru... 140 140 140 140								

## NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Abr Straus 5% <sup>s</sup>	118	115	NYC&HR rfg & lm 5%	2012.100	108.2	Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	.921	.93%
Albany & Sug 5% <sup>s</sup>	85	85	NYC M C col 3% <sup>s</sup>	'98	77.4	Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan.	.924	.93%
Alts Charters deb 5% <sup>s</sup>	37.1	99.2	NY Chl & St L 4% <sup>s</sup>	'94	94.4	Chile (Rep) 7s '62	.921	.93%
Am & Chm deb 5% <sup>s</sup>	100	98	NY Chl & St L 5% <sup>s</sup>	'94	100.2	China (Rep) 6s '61 Mar.	.921	.93%
Am Beet Sugar 6s	88	88	NY Chl & St L 5% <sup>s</sup>	'95	108.2	Cologne (City) 6s% <sup>s</sup>	.925	.95%
Am Chain deb 6s	93	95	NY Chl & St L 5% <sup>s</sup>	'95	108.2	Colombia 6s Bk 4%	.924	.95%
Am Cyanamide 5% <sup>s</sup>	95	95	NY Comp Ry 4% <sup>s</sup>	'83	98.2	Colombia 6s Bk 4% <sup>s</sup>	.924	.95%
Am Ice 5s	91.5	91.5	NY Edison 5s 4% <sup>s</sup>	'92	102.2	Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct.	.908	.89%
Am Natl Gas 6% <sup>s</sup>	42	53	NY Edison 6s 4% <sup>s</sup>	'91	102.2	Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan.	.882	.89%
Am Steel & Wire 5% <sup>s</sup>	77	77	NY NH&E ev deb 3% <sup>s</sup>	'86	90.4	Compo (City) 4% <sup>s</sup>	.921	.93%
Am Sugar Refining 8s	104.5	104.5	NY NH&E nc deb 6s	'88	119.5	Compo (City) 4% <sup>s</sup>	.921	.93%
Am T & T col 4% <sup>s</sup>	98.5	98.5	NY Putney & Green 4% <sup>s</sup>	'89	89.2	Cuba (Rep) 5% <sup>s</sup>	102.5	102.5
Am T & T gen ev 4% <sup>s</sup>	98.5	98.5	NY State Con 4% <sup>s</sup>	'82	52.7	Cundinamarca (Rep) 6s% <sup>s</sup>	102.5	102.5
Am T & T st 5s	103	103	NY State Ry 6% <sup>s</sup>	'62	52.7	Czech (Rep) 6s% <sup>s</sup>	102.5	102.5
Am T & T st 5s	104.5	104.5	NY State Ry 6% <sup>s</sup>	'62	110.5	Denmark (King) 6s '62	104.5	104.5
Am Type Foundry 4% <sup>s</sup>	107	107	NY Steam Cons 4% <sup>s</sup>	'87	108.2	Denmark (King) 6s '62	104.5	104.5
Am WWA Elec 5s 34	98.5	98.5	NY Sun & W Term 5s	'48	101.2	Denmark (King) 6s '62	104.5	104.5
Am WWA Elec deb 6s	108.5	108.5	NY Tel gen 4% <sup>s</sup>	'89	114.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Am WWA Elec deb 6s	47	47	NY Tel gen 4% <sup>s</sup>	'90	114.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Anaconda Cop 7s	105.5	105	NY Trap Rock 6s	'41	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Anaconda Cop 7s	108	108	Old Eng 6s	'42	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Anal Arbut 4% <sup>s</sup>	78.5	78.5	Old Eng 6s	'43	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Armour & Co 4% <sup>s</sup>	92	91.5	Old Eng 6s	'44	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Armour & Co 5% <sup>s</sup>	91.5	91.5	Old Eng 6s	'45	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Arch T&F gen 4% <sup>s</sup>	92	92	Old Eng 6s	'46	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Att Coast Line deb 5% <sup>s</sup>	91.5	91.5	Old Eng 6s	'47	107.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Barnard 60 4% ex-war	99.5	99.5	Pac Gas & Elec 4% <sup>s</sup>	'42	101.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
Barnard 60 4% ex-war	91.5	91.5	Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s	'39	98.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 1st 4% ex-war	92.5	92.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'34	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 1st 4% ex-war	91.5	91.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'35	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'36	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'37	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'38	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'39	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'40	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'41	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'42	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'43	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'44	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'45	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'46	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'47	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'48	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'49	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'50	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'51	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'52	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'53	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'54	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'55	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'56	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'57	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'58	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'59	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'60	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'61	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'62	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'63	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'64	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'65	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'66	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'67	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'68	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'69	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'70	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'71	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'72	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'73	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'74	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'75	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5	95.5	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	'76	104.5	Dutch 6s '45	.924	.93%
B&O 4% PLEK/WB div 11.5%	95.5							

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## RECORD BOWLING FIELD EXPECTED

Indications Are That 15,000 Contestants Will Compete for Prizes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—As the closing of the elections, Feb. 1, draws near, every indication points to a record-breaking field in the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress, the blue ribbon classic of the ten-pin game, it is stated here by Peter P. Howley, veteran bowling pro.

Estimated, well try for over \$100,000 in prizes and medals carrying national championship titles in five-man team,

two-man team and singles competition. Many of them also will try for the all-around titles, decided by a compilation of the scores made in the other three classes of play.

Thirty-two alleys in a row, the largest spread on record, are being laid in the Dexter Park Pavilion at the United States, which is the International Livestock Exposition, and other big shows have been held. The rolling, with some 3000 teams visiting this city from many parts of the United States and Canada, begins March 2 and lasts for six weeks or more. Over 400 cities are to be represented.

Figures analyzing the activity that will take place here have been compiled by Charles Collier, captain of the Americans, a leading Chicago bowler.

### Figures Interesting

"Astronomers like to dazzle us," said Mr. Collier, "with calculations of how many thousand million miles it is from the earth to some planet, or from one star to another, but the calculations make us less impressive. After getting into some of the figures on the A. B. C. these figures have just as much interest and significance, to many people, as what the astronomers have."

"For instance, say that each contestant in this tournament averages four strikes a game. That means that 34,560,000 pounds of balls will be thrown down the maple lanes during the tourney. They will travel 34,560 miles to the pins and back. Bowlers will walk or run to the foul line and back 18,475 miles. Laid end to end, the 42 strips of maple pine in the bed of each lane could extend 20 miles. The contestants use 197,683 balls, installed the alleys."

"Adding the weight of the pins to the weight of the balls, the pin boys will lift at total weight of 38,947,500 pounds."

### Pin Boys From Everywhere

Pin boys for the tournament will come from all parts of the country. As the rule forbids pins being set in this tourney by machine, the best hand setters will be in demand here. Nobody will ask how they'll be here, for they won't tell, but they'll be here. Many have not missed an A. B. C. in years.

Chicago will furnish a good share of the entries as it has in the past. In fact, the tournament was held here and while the tourney shifts to various cities about the country, it comes back to Chicago every four or five years. The game is showing a growth that can be considered possible 29 years ago, according to Mr. Howley, who competed in the first tourney and nearly every one since.

In this city there are 233 establishments with a total of 3000 alleys, representing an investment of \$10,000,000. One organization, the Bensinger Bros., of which Mr. Howley is general manager, has 155 alleys. The game has grown here with the commercial and material establishments and social organizations which promote bowling leagues for their employees and members. These groups are providing most of the local entries for the Congress tourney.

## ST. PAUL HAWKS NOW SECOND IN STANDING

### AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	For	Agt	Pts
Kansas City ...	4	7	4	41	30	15
Tulsa ...	13	1	11	57	54	30
Minneapolis ...	12	5	10	46	40	29
Duluth ...	9	14	10	38	38	28
St. Louis ...	8	2	14	47	60	18
Tulsa ...	7	3	7	26	24	17
RESULT MONDAY						
St. Paul, 2, Tulsa, 0.						

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

TULSA, Okla.—St. Paul Hawks slipped back into second place in the American Hockey Association here yesterday night, after defeating the Indians, 2 to 0, in the first of a two-game series. Approximately 4000 fans watched the contest, which was featured by occasional brilliant offensive and defensive rallies by both teams.

The Hawks' first scoring came after 11 seconds of play in the second period, when Mundon and Ingram caught the ball, passed the puck to the right, and McLean got the goal. McLean took the puck from Desjardins on the face-off and shot it down to Ingram, who had it in the net before fans, or the score knew what was going on.

The Indians' Oiler offensive failed to net goals in the second period. Johnson, former Duluth utility man, playing his first game for Tulsa, took the rubber down the ice with a fine exhibition of skill and art, but to no avail in front of the net, but the latter's shot was stopped by Goalie Stark. Three minutes later Graham scored to Shepperd in front of the Hawks' leaders. Boucher put the puck in the net twice, but the goal judge did not allow the first, and while he balanced the game, was hard and fast.

Penalties were responsible for the only goal in the second period, when, with only three Rangers on the ice, five for Canadien, Mondou skated on the face-off and shot it down to Ingram, who had it in the net before fans, or the score knew what was going on.

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But the final period was the real game. The locals tried every style of attack in their repertory. Four men, and later five forwards, made every possible combination, but the ball was fished by the left of the Frenchmen, men, with Howe Morenz and Burke the leaders. Boucher put the puck in the net twice, but the goal judge did not allow the first, and while he balanced the game, was hard and fast.

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CANADIENS N. Y. RANGERS W. Paul, Romnes, Conroy, Iw. Wakeford Desjardins, Romnes, c.c. Cook, Keat, Ingram, Connolly, Remie, r.w. Shedd Mulligan, M. d.r. Graham, Trapp, Johnson, Nichols, Cap, r.d. Moran, Townsend Stark, g. Mc. Culster, g. Mc. Culster, S. St. Paul, 2, Tulsa, 0. Goalie—Romnes for St. Paul, 2, Tulsa, 0. Time—Three 20-min. periods.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE GOALS

	W	T	L	For	Agt	Pts
Vancouver ...	14	4	5	42	36	32
Toronto ...	12	5	6	46	40	29
Pittsburgh ...	4	3	14	29	23	27
Seattle ...	6	3	9	27	22	15
Los Angeles ...	6	3	9	27	22	15
San Francisco ...	6	3	8	40	48	15
RESULT MONDAY						
Hollywood 2, Los Angeles 2 (overtime).						

HOLLYWOOD RALLIES TO WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Smith was the winning goal after four minutes of the overtime period, to secure a place in the final of Monday's "anyway" game. England, the English batsman, added to his 100, to clinch the series, a perfect 101, with W. R. Jardine, the Sun amateur, also reached three figures, making 11.

### TORONTO VICTORY WINS, 5-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Percy Jackson, Vancouver's great goalkeeper, was back in form Monday evening, to help the Lions win their Pacific Coast League contest from the Toronto Maple Leafs, 5-1. Jackson scored the first goal for Vancouver in the second period. Somers scored in the third session. Timmins, Toronto net guardian, played a splendid game, with Smith and Wells, 10.

### JACKSON IS BACK IN FORM

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### CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE GOALS

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PITTSBURGH (L. M.)—The California Pacific Coast League, featuring the San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Jose clubs, opened its 1929 season Saturday afternoon at the Civic Auditorium, with the San Francisco club defeating the Los Angeles club, 5-1. The San Francisco club, with 100 points, is the favorite to win the title.

### PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE GOALS

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# AVIATION—RADIO

## The Listener Speaks

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS was the guest artist in the Vitaphone Jubilee Hour heard at 9:30 on Monday through the Columbia system. According to the usual custom this entertainment was presented from studio green-room in which various assisting artists were on hand so that they could be casually called upon for additional numbers—a simple arrangement which is doubtless the result of careful rehearsal.

Mr. Thomas is a native of Pennsylvania, his father having been a preacher and his mother a singer. Beginning his stage career in "Every Woman" he quickly proceeded through the field of light opera into concert and grand opera in which he has won considerable renown of late in Europe. The reason for his popularity was easy to appreciate after he had sung his several numbers in this program.

The most interesting of these was an entry new one, "The Song of the Child" by Vincenzo Zucca. Others were, "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," which was especially beautifully sung; "Birds' Songs at Eventide" and "Who Knows," by Ernest Ball. In all of these Mr. Thomas revealed the fact that his stays in England have given him a satisfying grasp of the typically English ballad form.

The rest of the Vitaphone program provided very varied entertainment, which ranged from humorous verses about Anthony and Cleopatra to

"Mammy's Little Kinky-Headed Boy." The theme song of Richard Barthelmess's new First National Vitaphone picture "Wearry River" was introduced twice, also.

The United Light Opera Company at 10 presented another Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera "Patience," which is said to be a musical caricature of Oscar Wilde and the "esthetic" feminine admirers in his train.

It is a fine example of musical humor. "Patience" is recorded complete under the direction of Rupert D'Oyley Carte by the Gramophone Company of London. On this company's "His Master's Voice" records are two other numbers from a Monday's program—"Vision Fugitive" as sung by Maurice Renaud, and "Birds' Songs at Eventide" as played by De Groot and the Piccadilly Orchestra.

The A. & P. Gypsies included one number of unusual interest. This was a gypsy melody, "Farewell My Country," arranged by M. H. Price, who has written a special study of gypsy music in various parts of the world. It possesses the freshness and spontaneity which characterizes this type of folk melody. A Kreisler arrangement of a Vienna melody, "Night Bells," which is less well known than many of his works, was also of interest. Among the popular numbers which made up the program the "Chinese Lullaby" from "East Is West" stood out not only on account of its own charming melody, but because of the excellent interpretation given to it.

**AVIATION**

FOLLOWING the receipt of the American entry in the contest to be held for the Schneider Cup, the number of nations to be represented has been brought to four: France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. The time for entries expired at midnight on Dec. 31.

The Schneider Cup contest this year will undoubtedly be the greatest on record from all points of view. The three European countries which will take part are hard at work, and great secrecy is being observed in regard to the various models which are being specially constructed for the test.

The British Air Force has had a large crew at work for several months on preparations for the race, and it was in the course of these preparations that Flight Lieutenant D'Arcy Gring got severely last November the remarkable speed of 31½ miles an hour. Although this speed constituted a record in fact, it was not sufficiently in excess of the existing official record to win recognition by the Federation Internationale Aero-nautique, the governing body which must pass upon all records in the air.

The existing record is 31½ miles an hour, set by Major D. B. Barnard of the R.A.F. and achieved in 1927. The demands that to establish a new record, the existing one must be exceeded by at least five miles.

The Schneider Cup was won by Britain in 1927 by Flight-Lieutenant Webster, with a speed of 28.7 miles an hour. It was won both in 1923 and 1925 by the United States, the pilots being respectively Lieutenant Rittenhouse and Lieutenant Doolittle. Italy carried away the honors in 1920, 1921 and 1926, and before Great Britain's victory in 1927, British fliers had won the contest in 1914 and 1922.

France has held the record only once, having won the Schneider race in 1913, but from present indications, this year's competitors will be serious contenders for the honor. The following table shows the results of the Schneider Trophy contest to date:

Year	Nation	Pilot	Machine	Motor	h. p.	Avg. Speed	m. p. h.
1913	France	M. Prevost	Deperrussin	180 Gnome	45.75		
1914	Great Brit.	C. H. Pixton	Sopwith	100 Mono	86.8		
1915	Italy	L. Caproni	Savoia	530 Ansaldo	101		
1921	Italy	E. De Agnati	200 Fiat	Fraschini	111		
1922	Great Brit.	H. C. Baird	Supermarine	450 Napier	145.7		
1923	U. S. A.	Lieut. Rittenhouse	Curtiss	465 Curtiss	177.88		
1924	U. S. A.	Lieut. Rittenhouse	Curtiss	465 Curtiss	201.57		
1925	Italy	Maj. di Bernardi	Macchi	800 Fiat	245.5		
1927	Great Brit.	Flt.-Lieut. Webster	Supermarine	Napier	281.7		

Fairly Aviation Company, Ltd., is building a new type of airplane of gigantic proportions for the British Government, and regarding which the greatest secrecy is being observed, no details whatsoever being available. The company's plant at Hayes is being carefully guarded during the construction of the new model, and in order to insure total secrecy in regard to the tests to be made with the new machine during the coming months, a special field has been acquired in a remote part of the country.

Of all the pioneer efforts in 1928 to establish regular communications between distant points, first mention must be conceded, so far as Europe is concerned, to the repeated and successful efforts of the Royal Dutch Lines to link Holland with her colonies in South America.

### Light and Gay

Dainty caprices and melodious rhapsodies will make a festive and gay occasion for the next Kolster program over the nation-wide network of the Royal Dutch Air Lines, carrying Jan. 30, at 10, eastern time, or 7, Pacific time. The distance being covered at an average speed of 112 miles an hour. The flight in each direction represents a flying distance of about 10,000 miles and five different pilots of the Dutch lines have made the voyage, using Fokker planes equipped with three motors.

The Dutch Government is lending full support to the venture, realizing the importance of establishing regular communications between the home country and such important colonial possessions as Java, with a population equal to that of England, and Sumatra, which is almost as important. Those islands, as well as the others which form the group known as the Dutch East Indies, possess enormous natural resources, and the opening of the new air line is hailed as one of the most important developments in recent years.

FORM ACOSTA AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW YORK.—Bert Acosta, veteran flier and one of Commander Richard E. Byrd's aides on the transoceanic flight, has announced the incorporation of the Acosta Aircraft Corporation. The company is to build amphibian planes designed by Acosta, to seat from \$7500 to \$15,500.

## Programs

### EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEL, Boston (490kc-500m)

4:30 p. m.—From NBC.

6:00 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; World Pictures.

7:15 Newspaper Sidelines; "A New

8:30 Radio Broadcast program.

9:00 NBC, EverReady Hour; Roy Chapman Andrews, noted paleontologist.

10:00 NBC, Socoonyland Sketch; "A New

11:00 Sandy MacFarlane and His Chimey St. Salloway.

12:00 NBC, "A New Year" (900kc-840m)

1:00 Organ recital, Walter Seifert.

2:00 WGY, Schenectady (790kc-850m)

3:00 Sunsets Serenades.

4:30 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; World Pictures.

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2:00 WGY, Schenectady (790kc-850m)

3:00 Sunsets Serenades.

4:30 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; World Pictures.

5:15 Newspaper Sidelines; "A New

6:30 Studio ensemble.

7:30 NBC, Socoonyland Sketch; "A New

8:30 Sandy MacFarlane and His Chimey St. Salloway.

9:00 NBC, EverReady Hour; Roy Chapman Andrews, noted paleontologist.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Mandates

MANY are in doubt as to whether the mandate system should be regarded as an interesting political experiment or as a rather unheroic expedient devised by the Versailles peacemakers to provide means of escape from an unquestionably difficult position. While the practical politician likes to point out that the handing over of territory to the power most interested in acquiring it—to be held in trust for the League of Nations—is merely a roundabout formula for imperial aggrandizement, the mandate system in truth has not yet settled comfortably into the scheme of normal world politics, and clearly the last word has yet to be said on the subject. At one time the word trust might have passed for a legal fiction, but it has found new values since the world has gone in quest of nonmilitary means of security. Moreover, it is not without significance that any move on the part of a mandatory power that might be construed as involving unjustifiable designs upon the mandated territory at once arouses the intelligent interest of the world at large.

While no such construction can reasonably be put upon the British East African report involving the former German territory of Tanganyika, yet the mere prospect of changes in that region has drawn universal attention to the matter. A British politico-economic mission, attempting a unified scheme for the three tropical dependencies of Kenya (a Crown colony), Uganda (a protectorate), and Tanganyika (a mandate), has produced a rather more efficient plan of government than Britain has hitherto found for such outlying appanages. The three tracts—mainly peopled by black tribesmen—would have their respective governors, each with his legislative and executive council, while a governor-general, sent out from Britain, would be set over the entire territory. The proposal, as a step toward a self-governing dominion, may be virtually a necessity for the overburdened Colonial Office. But it has the effect of drawing more closely into the political and economic orbit of the Empire the mandated region of Tanganyika.

The report expressly states that its terms do not "involve any action that could be regarded as inconsistent with the terms of the mandate," and the British Government, before acting on the lines it proposes, will doubtless take means to satisfy the world that its intentions in regard to a tract which, if added to the Empire, would form a useful link to the string of British possessions from Cairo to the Cape, are strictly in accord with mandatory propriety. But the mere fact that the world watches closely such contemplated changes is sufficient evidence that the mandate system, whatever its shortcomings, stands in the public eye for something more than a convenient international theory.

### Deficit Becomes Surplus

A TREASURY surplus is usually looked upon by Washington as something advantageous, although to most laymen it is a thing which requires some explanation. Last summer President Coolidge was informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there would probably be a deficit in the expenditures over the current receipts of something like \$100,000,000. This was a bookkeeping estimate, and now it is believed not only that the forecast "deficit" will be wiped out but also that the receipts this fiscal year will be so large as to return to the Treasury a surplus of something like \$43,000,000. In brief this is the message now sent to the country through the agency of the semiannual business meeting of the Government addressed by President Coolidge.

Such a radical change in the estimates, made within a brief period of a few months, results from the fact that the business of the country has been more prosperous than was at first believed possible. The returns from income taxes during the next five months will be in excess of previous anticipations. The Treasury will collect returns on March 15 and again on June 15, both of which will be included in the receipts of the Government's current fiscal year. These returns will be based upon the incomes of persons and businesses of the country during the calendar year 1928. Therefore the enhanced prosperity of the country rather than any fundamental change in the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget wipes out the previously expected deficit and substitutes for it a comfortable surplus.

President Coolidge is perfectly correct, however, in warning Congress that, despite this more optimistic showing of the Treasury, there must be no extravagance in the appropriations now under consideration. The Congress could yet authorize expenditures which would wipe away the anticipated surplus and leave a "depleted" Treasury for the incoming administration. The United States is still deeply concerned in the problem of retiring the public debt, the inheritance of 1918. Not until the funded debt is reduced to a sum approximating \$15,000,000,000 will it be deemed "safe," according to the actuaries. The public debt is now a

little in excess of \$17,000,000,000. Receipts from foreign countries made in payment of their debts to the United States contribute no inconsiderable amount to the settlement of this item, but not in amounts yet warranting any reduction in taxes on the American people. Furthermore, the United States has postponed many public works for which funds are needed. When the Treasury is faced with a more auspicious outlook, when the funded debt is within a figure considered easier to handle, there will be a number of necessities which will claim attention. Appropriations for the St. Lawrence River seaway, inland waterways, Mississippi River control, public buildings and other projects will soon be required.

### Boulder Dam and State Rights

A RIZONA'S decision to carry its opposition to Boulder Dam into the United States Supreme Court comes as no surprise. For six years the State has steadily maintained that the project infringes its rights and alienated its property. It rejected the Colorado River Compact, made in 1922 and originally ratified by the six other states in the river basin, and it fought unremittingly to prevent congressional authorization of the proposal. Friends and foes of the development have used differing terms for Arizona's stand, varying from "courageous independence" to "dog-in-the-manger selfishness."

But judgment of the State's action is hardly so simple. Admittedly it is blocking a vast hydroelectric and reclamation development and a much-needed flood control project. On the other hand, the building of Boulder Dam at this time means that great areas of potentially productive land must remain desert. This is because the dam will develop quantities of water which Arizona is not yet prepared to use and which will be acquired permanently by prior users in Mexico and California. The Swing-Johnson Act providing for construction of the dam allows 4,400,000 acre-feet of water to California annually and 2,800,000 to Arizona. Moreover, the law carries no guarantee that the State will be compensated for the loss of taxes involved in public instead of private handling of the greatest power development ever planned. Expenditure on its borders of the \$165,000,000 called for by the project should, however, furnish some recompense to the State.

What chance Arizona may have of holding up the project is difficult to determine. The legal issues are many and complicated. The Federal Government has, under court ruling, the right to improve navigation, but it must be shown that the Colorado is navigable and that a dam across it would improve navigation.

James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, in an official report said that the "general effect" of Supreme Court decisions "conclusively establishes the right of Congress to do that which is suggested in the construction and development of the Boulder Dam." Conversely, rulings of the same court are quoted which deny federal authority to allocate water between states. In the case of Kansas vs. Colorado it was held that the powers of Congress must be limited to those granted in the Constitution and that "it is enough to say that no one of them, by any implication, refers to the reclamation of arid lands."

The question of state rights involved reaches far beyond the immediate issue, and final decision in the case will establish a precedent of nation-wide interest.

### One Statesman's Record

N OT in recent years has a more persuasive and resourceful statesman than Oscar W. Underwood represented and defended the ideals of the New South in the halls of Congress. His voluntary retirement a few years ago ended more than a quarter of a century of useful public service. He was a leader in the councils of the Democratic Party, and by many was frequently urged as a candidate for the Presidency who would be able to obliterate the last vestige of sectional jealousy among Democratic partisans. The expedient thus advised would have been an experiment sufficiently interesting to compare with the course finally pursued.

Mr. Underwood was, above all else, a constructive statesman. Actuated, quite naturally, by partisan ambition, he nevertheless brought to his official tasks a high appreciation of his responsibilities as a leader. He enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues on both sides of the legislative chamber, and of both Democratic and Republican Chief Executives. The record which he leaves was deliberately and consciously written by himself. It is doubtful if in his retirement, looking critically upon the score, he would have changed much there set down.

### Deceiver and Trouble Maker

THERE is a certain practice still clinging to modern diplomacy which deserves to be consigned to the limbo of the obsolete. It is the practice which prompts the too frequent use of that phrase, common in diplomatic parlance, "For home consumption only," and in these days when the affairs of nations are more and more relying upon public thought and public action for their settlement it has no reason and no excuse for being.

It seems that whenever a leading statesman, whether it be Briand on the subject of Franco-German relations, or Mussolini on Italian expansion, or Sir Austen Chamberlain on the evacuation of the Rhineland, makes a particularly provocative pronouncement, it is often justified on the ground that such an utterance was intended for home consumption only, and for that reason should be discounted or with great generosity overlooked. Without indulging in a long list of specific references—references which have appeared in the news very lately—it can be seen that whatever gives rise to such a pretense is certain to confuse and antagonize international public opinion at the very time when calm judgment is most needed.

The particular objection to this phrase and to the occasions which prompt it is that it is invariably a term of deception. To claim, for example, that French statesmen must approach the issue of the Rhineland with a great bluster

concerning alleged German militarism in order to satisfy French public opinion or to assert that the German diplomats must exaggerate their claims for evacuation so as to appease the people of the Reich constitutes an affront to the enlightened public opinion which the peoples of civilized nations are bringing to bear upon their mutual relations. Any statesman who attempts to conceal a bellicose attitude toward foreign affairs behind the pretension that he is addressing himself only to his own people—and it is impossible to do this because of the almost magical attainments of modern news transmission—is discrediting his own nation and destroying the best guarantees of peace.

At the signing of the Pact of Paris, the world's political leaders joined in expressing the unanimous conviction that this treaty represented the voice of an awakened public opinion—public opinion which had proved itself to be in advance of the position which statesmen had ever taken on the subject of peace. International life is no longer confined to the relations between sovereigns and between states. It extends intimately to the relations between peoples. That public opinion which made possible the Treaty of Locarno, which demanded the Pact of Paris, and which has lately but crystallized into a new Pan-American arbitration convention, has passed the stage when it desires the stimulant of belligerent words.

Speeches which demand the explanation, "For home consumption only," are either falsely representative of the genuine wishes of the people or are in themselves dangerously provocative. "For home consumption only" is a deceiver and a trouble maker.

### Are Subways Highways?

W HIL city dwellers and suburbanites soon be paying taxes in addition to car fares for the privilege of rapid transit to and from their working and shopping places? The prospect that they may be raised by the report of the special commission on transit problems for Boston. The commission proposes, in brief, that the needed transit extensions be built, that so much as possible of the financing costs be covered by the railway revenues, and that the remainder up to a fixed limit be defrayed by taxation on all property in the cities served.

In a way this is what is actually happening in New York, though not by intention. The Boston report is perhaps the first by a public body to advocate frankly tax support of urban transit facilities. It will be eagerly studied in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and other cities of the United States with similar problems, if not by

carried out. The policy urged has a plausible basis in the theory that subways, elevated lines or reserved ways are kinds of highways like the streets which are paved at public expense for automobiles. Certainly the use of rapid transit lines relieves congestion on the streets, and it may be that greater use of these lines is the one way to meet the traffic demands of densely populated urban centers.

But the application of this rule may not end here. Small towns, too, have their problems in retaining any kind of transit service, rapid or otherwise. Where nonpaying street car lines are on the verge of abandonment, there are frequently many who genuinely need transportation theron. Despite the commonly heard statement, "Oh, everybody has an automobile these days," this is far from the fact. Many thousands are not so fortunate, and must depend on some cheap public conveyance.

Sooner or later this question is likely to be faced: Is it not as much a public purpose to provide a highway for the person who spends his money for car fare as for the one who spends his for gasoline?

### The Parade of the Molecules

P LUCKING one tiny molecule from a cubic inch of nearly a half-million quintillions of them is said to have become an accomplished fact. When one thinks of 442,000,000,000,000 molecules clinging affectionately to one another in an inclosure about the size of a hen's egg, one can readily conceive of a few difficulties in the way of separating just one little unit from its 441,999,999,999,999,999,999.

But Dr. Frederick G. Keyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has announced perfection of a means to observe and measure for the first time the activities of a single molecule of gas. To the layman this would seem to be a task beyond all peradventure of success. How instruments and processes can be devised to separate thing like what may be better understood as a drop of gas into thousands of smaller parts and then to seize one forcibly by the scruff of the neck and deposit it kicking and scuffling away from its brethren seems past all conception.

Dr. Keyes may be said to have tamed the molecule. Hitherto it has been, for all observation purposes, a part of a disorderly mob of molecules. And now Dr. Keyes masses them in great armies, reduces them to brigades, troops and companies by marching them in varying order through successive diaphragms and finally shoots them out in single file into a chamber where the investigator has ample opportunity to observe and measure specific effects of each unit in this veritable parade of the molecules.

### Editorial Notes

When asked if the so-called "collegiate" of the comic magazine and the stage were typical, Frank W. Nicolson, Dean of Wesleyan University, a college administrator for thirty-five years, replied:

The present generation of college students here, as I look upon it, is well-dressed, well-behaved, a very different type from what we had twenty-five years ago . . . and the morals of the community are on a higher plane than they have ever been.

Nor is Dr. Nicolson alone in stance defense of this much-abused "younger generation."

The newly formed German Mouth Organ Trust, it is said, hopes to control the world market. What a blow!

### The New World's Old-World City

B OSTON is the New World's Old-World city. An influx of 2,000,000 visitors yearly pays tribute to it as such. Of the most venerated shrines of American history, of the most securely established monuments to culture in the United States, of pictorial values, of engaging traditions and delightful associations, Boston has more than its share.

Its landmarks are pigeonholed in the nooks and crannies of narrow streets. They are left, perhaps inconveniently—but how picturesquely!—at traffic-swarming intersections. They are preserved affectingly in near-by, yet sudden and oddly remote squares where an old tree, or a grass plot, or a mossy greenishness of granite evoke the best guarantees of peace.

Metropolitan Boston, a designation which of late has come very much into vogue, comprises forty independently governed cities and towns. These municipalities co-operate in control of sewers, water supply and parks. They are recognized by the State as a unit, and as such, in its place as fourth among the cities of the United States, Boston might follow closely behind Philadelphia among the cities of the United States.

Bostonians, however, seem not to be city folk. Urban or suburban, they evince a preference for what might be called "townsiness." No desire has been expressed by the surrounding communities for annexation by the city of Boston, and when a suburbanite expresses himself to "the Hub," even this parent city is generally referred to as "town." One shops "in town," attends lectures and concerts "in town," or takes a train from the countryside "into town."

The population of Boston proper is only about 850,000, but of the metropolitan area—if such a conception be not too disagreeable to quiet town folk—it may be said that the inhabitants are as numerous, almost, as the tourists!

Perhaps this quasi equalization of numbers is a reason for the cry of "Metropolitan Boston" since, under other reckoning, to be a Bostonian at home were to be definitely in the minority.

And the minority within the limits of the city proper certainly would have a big problem to cope with in accounting for the great number of beans which Bostonians are supposed to do away with annually. It has been estimated that "1000 on a plate" are consumed by each Bostonian at least once a week, but just how many of the residents fall prey to visitors cannot be ascertained.

Boston has been called everything from the home of beans to an aesthetic attitude. It may more aptly be termed a transition. The European remarks that it is not so different from his native city, after all, as he had expected an American metropolis would be. The middle western finds Boston less like his "home town" than does the Englishman. Yet many who, by the "Father of Waters," have accustomed their eyes to hazy horizons, many from the country of Bret Harte and the Golden Gate, many who have listened to the stories of mothers under the shadow of the Northwest's tall timbers, feel something in this old port that is strangely familiar—a character that is akin to their character and a sense that their most cherished memories are rooted here. Bostonians, these people—just a few generations removed.

Carrying its traditions and its tourists as a city accustomed to them, Boston treats its certain way to as steadily a measure as when the name "Back Bay" could be taken literally; when that widely known district of imposing residences, apartment houses, students' quarters and, in recent years, prosperous shopping centers, was really a backwater lapping its shores contentedly where now begins one of the world's most splendid thoroughfares.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

A FRENCH Folklore Society has been founded. Many feel it has not come any too soon, for there has been neglect of this phase of French civilization, and the possibility existed that many a legend and fact would be irretrievably lost if not investigated and recorded soon. An Englishman has been particularly influential in seeing the society established. This is Sir James Frazer, eminent historian and authority on folklore. Through him the society started out with an anonymous gift from England of £1000. The rector of the University of Paris, M. Charloty, and Dr. Rivet, professor at the Natural History Museum, A. Morel of the Institut de France, the Duc de Broglie and the Duchesse de La Roche-foycoufau are among the prominent French persons deeply interested in the work. A quarterly bulletin is to be issued, and it is hoped permanent quarters will be acquired in a suitable mansion near the Carnavalet Museum.

Within a block of the Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor there must be at least a dozen restaurants. Among them is one of the most expensive and finest in the city, where a lunch will cost from \$2 up a plate. Among them also, however, is one of the cheapest, where a full course lunch of quite fair food may be had for the equivalent of twenty-five cents. And there are those between the two, where seventy-five cents would purchase a delicious meal. The art of lunching in a typical French restaurant, if you are a foreigner, is invariably to ask for a "plat du jour." It is the specialty of the day. Each day in a week it varies, and there may be one or more plats du jour on the menu. This as a rule includes a vegetable. A soup may precede the plat du jour, and a salad la laitue (plain lettuce) is an excellent addition to what is as a rule a rich meat course. For dessert, in most restaurants, the "Tarte de la Maison" (fruit tart of one kind or another) can generally be counted on to be most delectable. In ordering such dishes, you will be asking for what the house is best prepared to give you, and you will also find your bill to be as moderate as possible for such a lunch, the price varying, of course, according to the class of restaurant.

Mme. Bequignon becomes the first woman ever to receive the appointment of law instructor in a French university. Only five other women have held equivalent teaching posts, but she is the first to join the staff of a law faculty, and her appearance is regarded as helpful to the cause of the women of France who are still working for the right to vote. Mme. Bequignon has been placed in charge of a course in the law faculty of the University of Rennes, and already reports have become current of the excellent impression she has made by reason of the lucidity of her explanations and purity of language. She comes of a family of eminent teachers, for her grandfather was once a professor in the faculty of letters at the University of Lille. Rennes used to be the capital of Brittany, when that land was a duchy of France. The chief building in the city is the Palais de Justice, appropriately enough, which dates from the seventeenth century.

Etiquette, when it comes to nations and uniforms, is something of which the average person probably knows extremely little. Who, for instance, would ever have known—that it did not come out in the Paris newspapers—that if a humble American soldier and member of a band wanted to appear in this capital in uniform, the permission of the French Government had first to be obtained? But such is the case. An American army band is to have the good fortune of coming to Europe to play during the exhibition at Seville, in Spain. They will be passing through Paris in April, and it has taken a request of the American Embassy here and a favorable reply from the French Government to secure the right of these soldiers to wear their uniforms while on French soil. Only the naval and military attaches, of all the officers or men in either the navy or army, can be in their uniforms in France without the special sanction of the French authori-

The Back Bay today contains what is perhaps the most carefully planned and regularly arranged section of Boston. Arlington Street, forming the west boundary of the Public Garden and the base from which the newer Beacon Street, Marlborough Street, Commonwealth Avenue, and Newbury Street proceed westward, is the first of a series of cross streets named alphabetically thus: Arlington, Berkley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, Hereford.

But even with this mechanistic arrangement for a starter, modernism has achieved in the city on the Charles little that is spectacular.

The tranquil river may have experienced the discipline of masonry along its once carelessly splashy banks, may have felt its far-flung ready marshes blotted away, but its tranquility has remained.

The gentle swell of Beacon Hill, from which torches once guided vessels at sea, has been capped with a dome of gold, but at that discreet height to which the Massachusetts State Capitol lifts its shining crown, not even that which glitters is ostentatious.

Against the "mild contours" of the Boston sky line no modernistic angles of cloud-piercing, steel-and-stone structures hurl strident notes.

Only from the very heart of "the Hub," down where the streets are still narrow, as all streets of Boston are thought to be, down where the air is still and briny and where the harbor dominates with an